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Monday, June 7, 1971
Jyaistha 17, 1893 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, June 7, 1971/Jyaistha 17, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inducements for Encouraging Family Planning

*301. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of sterilization, insertion of loops and the number of regular users of conventional contraceptives for each year between 1968 and 1971 :

(b) what kind of inducements are being offered for encouraging the people to undertake family planning or to undergo sterilization ; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating the introduction of old age security scheme to encourage family planning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No direct inducements are offered but persuasion and education is used to secure the willing involvement of the people for acceptance of Family Planning.

(c) No. Sir.

Statement

Year	Sterilizations	IUCD insertions	Conventional Contraceptive acceptors	Total acceptors
1967-68	1,839,811	668,979	475,236	2,984,029
1968-69	1,664,817	478,731	960,896	3,104,444
1969-70	1,422,118	458,726	1,515,329	3,396,173
1970-71 (incomplete figures)	1,275,962	458,185	2,064,789	3,798,936

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The Census report is now out. So, will the hon. Minister enlighten us about the total impact of family planning in regulating the population on a national scale ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : During 1967-68, 18,39,811 people had been sterilised, and IUCD insertions had taken place in the case of 6,68,979 persons ; conventional contraceptives had been accepted by 4,75,236 persons.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All that has been given in the statement.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : What has been the impact ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The impact has been considerable, because the projected population growth has been arrested to a considerable extent.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : In which State has the effect been relatively more in comparison with other States ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In which State has it been the most and in which has it been the least ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I find that in the case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat, the impact has been felt relatively on a lesser scale.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : जहां तक आप्रेशन का सवाल है, उनकी संख्या लगातार जो आंकड़े इन्होंने दिये हैं। उनसे पता चलता है कि घटती चली जा रही है। इसके साथ साथ कुछ ऐसीं भी शिकायतें आई हैं मेरे क्षेत्र से तथा और जगहों से भी जहां मैं जाता हूं कि वहां सत्तर-सत्तर साल की आयु के लोगों के आप्रेशन कर दिये जाते हैं और उनको इस गिनती में शामिल कर लिया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह एक समिति हद तक सही हो सकता है। लेकिन यदि आप देखेंगे तो आपको विदित होगा कि अब उसमें स्टेबिलिटी आ रही है, स्थिरता आ रही है। शुरू में कुछ हद तक यह बात रही होगी और इस कारण चिन्ता भी रही होगी। लेकिन जब से उस पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है तब से आपने देखा होगा कि स्थिरता आ रही है। चिन्ता पैदा करने वाले आंकड़े न बढ़ कर अब जो आंकड़े दिये जा रहे हैं वे अधिक विश्वसनीय हैं।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा काश्तकारों पर आप्रेशन कराने के लिए दबाव डाला जाता है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि रेलवे वालों को कहा जाता है कि तुमको छुट्टी तथा तनख्वाह भी तभी मिलेगी जब तुम आप्रेशन करवा लोगे ? क्या यह भी सही है कि काश्तकारों को कर्ज का पैसा या कुएं खोदने के लिए पैसा या बीज, खाद आदि खरीदने के लिए पैसा कुछ स्थानों में तभी दिया जाता है जब वे डाक्टर का प्रमाणपत्र लेकर आते हैं ?

अल्पसंख्यक लोग इस प्रकार का बहाना करके टाल देते हैं कि उनका धर्म ऐसा करवाने की इजाजत नहीं देता है। मैं एक फेमली प्लानिंग कमेंटी में गया था और वहां मुझे इसके बारे में एक डा० ने बताया था कि अल्पसंख्यकों का धर्म इजाजत नहीं देता । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह भी सही है ? इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : माननीय सदस्य के पास हमसे भी अधिक जानकारी है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है। हमारे पास इस तरह के दबाव की सूचना नहीं है । मैं अपना निजी मत प्रकट करूं तो मैं कहूंगा कि थोड़ा बहुत दबाव हो तो अच्छे परिणाम हो सकते हैं। अनुचित दबाव नहीं होना चाहिए । उचित दबाव से लाभ ही होने वाला है। लेकिन हम दबाव की नीति पर नहीं चल रहे हैं। हमारा मत यह है कि सिद्धान्ततः जब जनता में इसकी स्वीकार्यता बढ़ जायगी तभी इस क्षेत्र में भारतवर्ष में सफलता मिलने वाली है। दबाव या इंड्यूसमेंट से मैं मानता हूं कि अधिक सफलता नहीं मिलेगी।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Just now the hon. Minister stated that encouragement and education are given to take advantage of the family planning programme. Are Government aware that a minority community is not taking advantage of these measures ? If so, do they propose to enable them to do so ? Is any law in contemplation for this purpose ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The facilities of family planning are being utilised by all communities more or less. If there is difference, it is due to the lack of education and other relevant information.

Sale of Arms to South Africa

\+

*303 SHRI N. S. BISHT :
SHRI R. P. DAS :
SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. N. Special Committee

on Apartheid has stated in its report that the U. S. A., Britain, France, West Germany, Israel, Switzerland and Belgium are selling arms to South Africa despite the U. N. embargo and that it is a clear breach of Security Council's decision ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Special Committee on Apartheid has stated that the decision of the U. K. Government to resume arms sale to South Africa is a breach of the Security Council resolutions imposing the arms embargo. The Committee has also stated that in the case of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Switzerland, Belgium, the U. S. and others, information has been restricted so that the amount of coverage given in the Rapporteur's reports to their collaboration does not necessarily reflect the full extent to which they are involved in the arms trade with South Africa. According to the Committee, it is essential that all breaches of the embargo by the States concerned should be stopped forthwith.

(b) The Government of India have faithfully abided by the Security Council's resolution imposing an arms embargo against South Africa and, in the U.N. and elsewhere, have also called upon all other States to implement the embargo fully and unconditionally. India will participate in a mission of the Special Committee on Apartheid which will visit Europe and Africa with a view to mobilising public opinion and coordinating action against apartheid in South Africa.

SHRI N. S. BISHT : Are Government contemplating any direct and dynamic action which will compel South Africa to give up its apartheid Policy ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I do not know what the hon. Member means by 'direct and dynamic action'. We have done everything possible in the world forums, in the U.N. and elsewhere, to condemn South Africa's action and have always supported all resolutions in favour of imposing an arms embargo on S. Africa.

SHRI N. S. BISHT : Is the Government aware whether the embargo was imposed on South Africa by various countries ? Will the hon. Minister state the name of such countries?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : In July, 1970, a resolution was passed by the Security Council not only placing an embargo but supporting all the previous resolutions on the same subject and appealing to the world community to strengthen this move. Practically all countries, all Members of the Security Council, supported the resolution, excepting the U. K. France and U.S.A. who abstained from voting.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : If Britain does not stop the sale of arms to South Africa, will the Government of India quit the Commonwealth ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Our views regarding the supply of arms by U. K. to South Africa have been made known here on a number of occasions, and we have condemned this intended action in the part of U. K. in no uncertain terms. As for quitting the Commonwealth, it is a much bigger question which cannot be decided here.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH In view of the fact that Gt. Britain, which is a member of the Commonwealth, has flagrantly violated the decision taken by the Security Council and has not observed the embargo, may I know whether this matter will at least be raised in the Commonwealth Conference and brought home to the U. K. Government that in case it does not respect the wishes of the Security Council, our Government will sever its connections with the Commonwealth ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I do not know which Commonwealth conference he is referring to. There is no likelihood of a conference taking place in the near future. A conference did take place in Singapore in January last, and this matter was discussed there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In view of the fact that the U. K. Government is reported to be insisting that its supply of arms to South Africa is within the framework of the Simonstown Agreement and therefore does not constitute a violation of the Security Council decision, what is the attitude of the Government of India towards this action of the U. K. Government in so far as it has a bearing on the current attempts being made by the U. K. and

U. S. Governments to increase their military presence in the Indian Ocean, because South Africa would be only at one end of the Indian Ocean ? And does not the Government think that this affects our national interests, security interests, and from that point of view, have they made any strong representation directly to the U. K. Government ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is true that in support of their decision, the U. K. Government have invoked the Simons town Agreement, and they have made it known to the Special U. N. Committee that they are under some legal obligations in terms of this agreement to supply arms to South Africa, but this attempt of the U. K. has been criticised by us. We do not accept it, nor does the Special Committee on Apartheid.

Expansion of Ordnance Factories

*304. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for further expansion of the Ordnance Factories with a view to reaching a state of self-sufficiency in the matter of conventional weapons ; and

(b) if so, the Ordnance Factories which are likely to be expanded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. Development and production of weapons and other defence equipment is a continuously evolving process. Consequently, a number of projects are always under consideration for production in the existing defence factories or in the new units to be set up for this purpose.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that we have reached the stage of self-sufficiency in the matter of conventional weapons. I would like to know whether it is a fact that at present in all the ordnance factories less than 50 per cent of the production capacity only is being utilised, whether there are any schemes to improve the position by utilising at least 70 to 80 per cent of the capacity and if so, what are the schemes.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is not true that in all the ordnance factories less than fifty percent of the capacity is being utilised. However in certain ordnance factories there is less utilisation of the capacity. We have answered a question earlier in the Lok Sabha, for instance, about the clothing factory at Shahjahanpur....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question does not relate to clothing factory ; it relates to other factories, arms and ammunition factory, cordite factory and so on.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There are cetrain factories which are not utilising the full capacity and we are continually looking for additional ranges of production for the benefit of our armed forces. We do not want to produ goods which are not needed merely for utilising the installed capacity. We have to balance the requirements with our capacity to produce and therefore we are keeping a constant watch on the entire sector.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that after such a long time the Government has taken a decision to set up an Ordnance Production Board with a view to step up production in the ordnance factories and to decentralise the powers in the hands of various general managers and to give it to a properly constituted board and if so, has any final decision been taken or is likely to be taken about the association of workers in that Board ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This board has been set up and has actually started functioning from 31st May. We hope that with the setting up of this Board many decisions which normally took many months or even years sometimes to take would now be expedited. This Board is necessarily a board for administrative efficiency and expediency and therefore the quesion of workers' participation may not be quite relevant. What is more relevant is workers' participation in a greater measure on the factories where items are produced because this Board is necessarily a board to streamline the functioning of various agencies which are concerned with defence production in the country. This particular question of workers' participation, the extent, the manner and the way in which it should be done is being considered in respect of the various defence production units.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Is it possible for the Minister to let us know the target date by which we would be self-sufficient in the supply of conventional weapons ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have stated several times in the House that we are more or less self-sufficient in conventional weapons. There is no question of setting a target date in such cases. This is a dynamic process which goes on from year and to year. We have to keep pace with the rest of the world keeping in front the various kinds of weapons that are developed so that our armaments do not become obsolete. The question of complete self-sufficiency could never arise.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether a certain percentage of the conventional weapons are now exported from India and if so which are the countries to which they are exported ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question relates to another Ministry.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We do export certain varieties of conventional weapons. But I do not think that it is proper for us to disclose either the quantity or the countries which purchase arms from us.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There is acute shortage of small arms in the country resulting in large-scale smuggling of arms like revolvers, pistols, etc. There is no provision either in the ordnance factories or in the private sector to manufacture these arms. May I know if there is any scheme with the Government to stop smuggling and to have some unit in the public sector to provide small arms, especially in the border states so as to stop smuggling of small arms ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : According to the industrial policy resolution adopted by the House in 1952, it has been decided that the arms production, whether for civilian use or for the use of our armed forces, will be made entirely in the public sector. It is true that from time to time there have been demands from the public for certain types of arms or arms for personal safety or display and in the past when there was not a heavy rush on certain kinds of weapons, the ordnance factories were producing double-barrel breech-loading shot guns and a certain variety of rifles which were converted from .303. But it is a fact that this has not been able to meet the entire demand in the country, and it is also a question to be considered whether we should allow or encourage the prolification of arms into various areas where it could be misused. As the hon. Member knows, there are factories which have been going on for several years, before this particular policy decision was taken, in the small-scale sector and the cottage industry sector which are producing small arms, breech-loading weapons and also muzzle-loading weapons. As far as the Goverament is concerned, at present there is no intention to make any change in the policy.

Adulterated Food Articles in Dehli

*305 SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether 10 to 30 per cent of the samples of food articles collected each month in Delhi are found adulterated ;

(b) if so, which are the articles usually found adulterated and what are the substances used for adulterating these articles ;

(c) What harm these substances will produce on human bodies ;

(d) Why food adulteration continues to be a major evil despite measures taken to combat it ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to put a stop to this evil ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The adulterants like lead chromate etc. used in spices or certain coal-tar-dyes used in confectionary, sweets etc. are toxic and carcinogenic in nature.

(d) The number of traders dealing in food articles is very large and they are widely dispersed all over the city. It is therefore diffi-

cult to ensure that all of them conform to the highest norms of commercial conduct. There is however reason to believe that in Delhi steps taken by Government have brought about some decline in the incidence of food adulteration.

(c) The provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have already been made more stringent and the States asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act. All the 106 Sanitary Inspectors in the Municipal Corporation, Delhi have been delegated powers of food inspectors. In addition, there is a Central Squad under the Corporation consisting of 8 Food Inspectors under the supervision of a Senior Officer to lift food samples.

Statement

Name of the article		Adulterants
1. Milk	...	Water and abstraction of fat by skimming
2. Ghee	..	Vanaspati
3. Cream, butter	...	Deficiency of fat or addition of Vanaspati
4. Ice-cream		Use of non-permitted colours or deficiency of milk solids
5. Spices		Exoessives and or grit, insect infestation, extraneous colours like lead chromate or coal-tar-dyes
6. Honey		Commercial invert sugar
7. Wheat and wheat products		Insects, grit and deficiency in Gluten
8. Coffee Chicory Mixture		Use of excessive amount of chicory
9. Soft drinks		Use of non-permitted colours or suspected matter
10. Fruit products		Deficiency in fruit contents or addition of non-permitted colours.
11. Oils	...	Addition of cheaper oils.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Sir, from the answergiven by the Minister and also the statement placed on the Table of the House, it appears that all essential articles of consumption are being adulterated on a very big scale. I understand that the food inspectors in Delhi are able to catch only the small vendors and they are not empowered to catch the person at the point of adulteration, that is, the wholesale producers who are responsible for the adulteration. May I know whether the Act is going to be amended so as to empower the Food inspectors to attack at the point of adulteration?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : The amendment made in 1965 has, in my opinion, considerably improved the position. If we increase this kind of measure, I am not sure to what extent it will be effective, but I am not straightway able to say whether on merits we should amend the Act in order to cover the extra field pointed out by the hon. Member.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : May I know how many cases were detected in Delhi recently and how many of them were small vendors and how many wholesale dealers?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : It is difficult for me to give separate figures for small and large vendors. So far as Delhi is concerned, the percentage of samples found adulterated was in 1965, 22 per cent as against the All-India figure of 31 per cent; in 1966, 22 per cent against 25.5 per cent on All-India basis; in 1967, 19.9 per cent against 25.2 per cent on All-India basis and in 1968, 16.8 as against the All-India figure of 24.3 per cent. The latest figures are not exactly available, but I am assured that the trend had been maintained.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : खाद्य पदार्थों में जो मिलावट करते हैं और जो उन खाद्य पदार्थों को बेचते हैं क्या दोनों को एक ही सजा मिलती है? जो मिलावट करने वाले हैं उनको भी वही सजा मिलती है और जो बेचने वाले हैं उनको भी वही सजा मिलती है?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : जो पकड़े जाते हैं उन्हीं को सजा होती है चाहे वह बनाने वाले हों चाहे बेचने वाले ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : लेकिन बेचने वाले का कसूर उतना नहीं होता जितना बनाने वाले का होता है ।

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार : मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि दूकानदारों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और इसलिए यह मुश्किल हो जाता है कि पूरी तरह से उनको पकड़ा जा सके, तो क्या यह ज्यादा आसान नहीं है कि मैन्युफैक्चरर्स को पकड़ा जाय क्योंकि उनकी तादाद कम है और कानून को एफेक्टिव बनाया जा सकता है, जब मिलावट करने वालों को ही पकड़ा जाय, न कि बेचने वालों को ।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : इसका मैं अध्ययन करूंगा । मैं तत्काल नहीं कह सकता हूं कि ऐक्ट के अधीन कितना संभव है या नहीं । लेकिन यदि संभव होगा और आवश्यक होगा तो इस पर हम अवश्य विचार करेंगे । लेकिन यह हमने जरूर किया है कि अधिक वित्तीय व्यवस्था की है जिसमें समय-समय पर अधिक जगहों में लोग जाकर परीक्षण इत्यादि कर सकें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अक्सर ऐसी चीजें हल्दी, मिर्चा, धनिया, जीरा इत्यादि जो खड़े मसाले बाजार में बिकते हैं उनको छोटे व्यापारी बड़े व्यापारियों से लेकर आते हैं, तो मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो खड़े मसाले होते हैं उनका भी सेम्पल लेते हैं और उन्हें भी लोग पकड़ते हैं और पकड़ कर हैरेस करते हैं इसलिए कि उनसे कुछ ले दे कर मामला रफा दफा कर दिया जाय, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : इसकी सूचना नहीं है । यदि माननीय सदस्य कोई सूचना देंगे तो उस पर अवश्य विचार करेंगे और उनको उत्तर भी देंगे ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: There is a provision under the Food Adulteration Act by which, if a trader, if his goods are found to be adulterated, can make a good defence if he can show that he purchased the goods in the same condition from a producer. There is no provision in the Act by which the producer can be made liable. Is Government contemplating amending the law to catch such producers ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I cannot say that we are contemplating it. But I shall examine the suggestion.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजधानी में मिलावट की कोई कमी नहीं है । मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि कुछ चीजों में मिलावट करना जहर देने के समान है । जिस तरह से ताजीरात-ए-हिन्द में जहर देने की सजा रखी गई है, क्या उसी तरह की सख्त सजा मिलावट करने के लिए नहीं रखी जा सकती ताकि इस काम में रुकावट आ सके ।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : पहले सिर्फ फाइन के साथ 6 महीने की सजा थी—मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई मामूली सजा नहीं है····

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : 6 महीने की सजा तो कुछ भी नहीं है । इसके लिए कम से कम कैपीटल पनिशमेंट होना चाहिए ।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : पब्लिक ओपीनियन के साथ कानून बनाना ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा, लेकिन अगर पार्लियामेंट का ऐसा विचार हो और हमें ऐसा मालूम पड़े तो उसपर भी विचार हो सकता है ।

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: May I know what steps have been taken to check the production of adulterated stuffs which are injurious to health ?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has replied to it earlier.

Grounding of Indian Air Force Planes for want of spare parts

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*306. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian Air Force Planes are lying idle for want of spare parts;

(b) if so, since when these planes are lying idle; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to dispose of these planes or manufacture spare parts for those aircraft in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. Aircraft are sent to the repair agencies for periodical overhauls after they have done the prescribed number of flying hours or for repairing damages sustained by them in accidents. This is a normal feature of any Air Force. A certain number of aircraft are, therefore, bound to be found on the repair or the overhaul line at any time. There has been no serious difficulty in the procurement of spare parts required for servicing/overhauling the aircraft. No aircraft are lying idle for want of spare parts.

2. Consistent with the economics of production, spare parts for indigenously produced aircraft are being manufactured within the country to the extent possible. Steps are also being taken to expand their range. Spare parts are required both in the operative units and in the repairing agencies. Complete self-sufficiency in the manufacture of all the required spare parts indigenously is difficult to be achieved and can only be attempted over a period of time. For imported aircraft also, efforts are being made to achieve as much indigenous production of spare parts as practicable.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि—

"A certain number of aircraft are, therefore, bound to be found on the repair or the overhaul line at any time."

क्या आप इनकी संख्या बता सकेंगे कि कभी-कभी रिपेयर के लिए कितने एयरक्राफ्ट रखे जाते हैं ?

दूसरे—आपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है—

"Complete self-sufficiency in the manufacture of all the required spare parts indigenously is difficult to be achieved and can only be attempted over a period of time."

क्या आप इसके बारे में बता सकेंगे कि इस मामले में हम कब तक पूरे रूप से स्वावलम्बी बन सकेंगे ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि हम कितने हवाई जहाज रिपेयर या ओवरहाल के लिए भेजते रहते हैं, इसे सार्वजनिक रूप से बताना ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिए इसको बताने में मैं असमर्थ हूं।

जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, यह बात साफ है कि हवाई जहाज बनाने की जो टैक्नोलाजी है, उसमें हर साल इतना परिवर्तन होता रहता है कि हमें नये-नये हवाई जहाजों के बारे में सोचना पड़ता है। हवाई जहाज हम बाहर से भी लेते हैं और अपने देश में भी बनाते हैं। बाहर से जो हवाई जहाज खरीदते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी हमारा यह प्रयत्न अवश्य रहता है कि उनके स्पेयर पार्टस भी हम अपने देश में बनाएं ताकि अधिक से अधिक स्वावलम्बी हो सकें। लेकिन फिर भी यह कहना असम्भव है और किसी भी देश के लिए असम्भव होगा कि वह पूर्ण रूप से इसमें स्वावलम्बी हो सके। फिर भी जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं वह हम कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह दावा करना गलत होगा कि किसी भी समय किसी एक चीज में सम्पूर्ण रूप से स्वबलम्बी हो सकें।

Allotment of land to Tara House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

*307. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the matter of allotment of land to the various House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(b) the number of Societies still awaiting allotment and the prospects for such allotment in future ; and

(c) by what time a decision is likely to be taken in the case of one Tara Cooperative House Building Society, consisting of M.Ps. and non-M.Ps. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 141 Cooperative House Building Societies have so far been allotted undeveloped / development land in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) Cases of 29 Cooperative Societies are being considered for allotment of land under Group Housing Scheme.

(c) Decision in principle has already been taken to allot them land on Group Housing basis in South Delhi. Further steps in this direction are being taken.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Is it not a fact that Tara Cooperative House Building Society consists mostly of Members of Parliament and ex-Members ? Yet, no land was allotted to them for the past eight years and in the mean time many Members have become ex-members. What is the reason for this delay ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The case of Tara Cooperative Society has been an unfortunate one, in the sense that they were offered a piece of land on the other side of the Jamuna but, unfortunately, at that time that land was not acceptable. Now we have decided to give them land under the group housing scheme in South Delhi. I hope and I can only say that, provided cooperation comes from Tara Cooperative Society also—we should be able to finalise it very soon.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : The members of the Society were informed that they should apply to the Minister of Housing. If it is so, why were they asked, to do so ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I do not know who asked the members to apply to the Minister of Housing. If the Society had asked them to do so, I cannot be held responsible for that.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE : What measures is the hon. Minister thinking of taking to recover those lands, which were promised in writing to some housing cooperatives but where the Jana Sangh administration, in order to catch votes for the Corporation elections, allowed the irregular colonisers to build hundreds of houses ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This is an unfortunate situation that some lands, which were under acquisition and for which even payments had been made, are now being trespassed upon and some unauthorised construction has come up. The DDA is now trying to get those lands reclaimed so that they could be given to the original owners.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The Minister just now stated that land was going to be allotted to the Tara Cooperative Housing Society but that lands would be allotted only if the cooperation of the Tara Cooperative Society would be available. May I know whether the Tara Cooperative Housing Society is not cooperating with them for allotment of land ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I think, my hon. friend has overstressed my casual remark. We want to finalise it very soon. I hope, the Tara Cooperative Society will also be cooperative because at an earlier stage land could have been allotted if they had taken the land across the Jamuna. But, unfortunately, the insistence was on this side of the Jamuna. That is why now we have taken a decision in principle to give them land on this side of the Jamuna, that is, South Delhi, under the group housing scheme.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know whether the Tara Cooperative Society is allotting sites and plots to MPs, ex-MPs and other members, who are already having houses in Delhi and outside ; if so, what are the reasons ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too detailed a question. They have not got any land yet and you are worried about the allotment?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The rule is that every person, whether a member of a cooperative society, before he is allotted a plot of land, has to file an affidavit saying that he or his dependants or his wife do not own any plot or house in Delhi. Those who cannot qualify under this, that is, those who cannot file this affidavite, will not be given land.

Indo-Nepal Relations

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*309. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Prime Minister of Nepal as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' of the 20th April, 1971, in which he is reported to have pledged better ties with India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have always stressed our friendship for Nepal and, therefore, welcome the Nepalese Prime Minister's statement.

SHRI NIHAR LASRAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the King of Nepal is visiting India very shortly and, if so, whether they will take this opportunity to discuss about our mutual interests and things which concern both countries and try to develop relations between these two countries.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: His Majesty the King of Nepal is due to pay a two-day visit to New Delhi very shortly—I think, from the 10th June to the 12th June—and during his stay here the Prime Minister and the King are likely to discuss all matters of mutual interest and other outstanding issues which are at present standing between the two countries.

Self-sufficiency in Chemical Fertilizers

*310. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether self-sufficiency has been reached in the production of chemical fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, whether import of fertilizers will be stopped; and

(c) whether the cost of production of Chemical Fertilizers has been brought down in order to enable the farmers to bring down the production cost of food crops and other commercial crops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cost of production of fertilizers in public sector units and therefore the prices of fertilizers have not generally come down. The position is the same in the case of private sector units as far as is known.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether the ratio of production both in the private sector and public sector has not gone up because of the fact that we are not able to utilise the rated capacity and, in that case, whether the Government will take proper steps to see that the projects under public sector are worked to full capacity so that we may be able to come up to the self-sufficiency level?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): It is true that the public sector and private sector projects are not worked to full-rated capacity. As far as public sector projects are concerned, all possible efforts are being made to see that they work up to rated capacity. But in the case of certain fertiliser projects like Sindri which have become too old, even the rated capacity has to be revised in terms of the condition of existing machinery.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government have taken any steps to expedite the completion of the coal-based projects like Ramagundam and Talchar and ; if so, when will the projects be completed and production started ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as Talchar and Ramagundam projects are concerned, we are making all possible efforts to expedite them. But on account of various things to be tied up, as far as foreign collaboration, import of machinery and technical know-how are concerned, because these projects are based on coal, it is taking some time. But we are trying our best to expedite them.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : There is a great demand of fertilisers and there is deficiency in the production of fertilisers in the country. May I know by what time do you hope to fulfil the demand by our own production ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertiliser is concerned, it is hoped that by 1975-76, we shall be able to become self-sufficient. But as far as K_2O is concerned, it is imported and, in that variety of fertiliser, it would be difficult to become self-sufficient.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में फर्टिलाइजर की जो प्रेजेन्ट डिमाण्ड हैं उसमें सप्लाई की क्या पोजीशन है, स्पेशली नाइट्रोजिनस फर्टिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में ?

SHRI P. C SETHI : During 1970-71, the demand for nitrogenous fertiliser was estimated to be 1.748 million tonnes. As far as phosphatic fertilisers are concerned, it was estimated at 0.567 million tonnes and as far as K_2O is concerned, the estimate was 52.56 million tonnes, As far as the supply position is concerned, in the case of nitrogenous fertilisers it was 0.830 tonnes and in the case of phosphatic fertilisers it was 0.203 million tonnes and, as far as K_2O is concerned, it was all imported.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the hon. Minister tell us what was the Plan target for fertiliser production in the first two years of the Fourth Plan ? I want to know why the demand is not picking up, falling short of the tPlan target ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as demand in the Fourth Plan period is concerned, for nitrogenous fertiiisers, it was estimated to be 3 million tonnes and for phosphatic fertilisers it was 1.20 million tonnes. It is true that as far as demand is concerned, last year, it did not register a proper growth although in the previous years, the growth was from 18 to 19 per cent and it touched even 22 per cent at one period of time. Last year, it had gone down. There may be various factors, may be on account of conditions of rails or various other factors.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Since you are importing crude for naphtha which is the base raw-material for fertiliser production, what objection have you got to importing ammonia so that fertiliser could be cheaper ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question of fertiliser based on imported naptha or ammonia is concerned, it is a matter which will have to be decided keeping the national interest in view. The entire policy will have to be decided from this point of view. India being a country which is surplus in coal, we will have to think whether we can have coal-based fertilizer or fertilizer based on imported ammonia.

SHRI PAINULI : In view of the fact that there is acute shortage of phosphate in the country and we have to import it from other countries involving considerable amount of forcign exchange, will the hon. Minister please inform us whether it is true that the NMDC has abundant exploration of rock phosphate in Mussoorie hills ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is difficult to reply on behalf of NMDC.

Demand of Apology by Pakistan for Harassment to the Wife of India's Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca

*311. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ke pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had demanded an apology from the Pakistan Government for harassment to the wife of Shri K. C. Sen Gupta, India's Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca : and

(b) if so, the reply of Governmcnt of Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) The Government had protested strongly against the objectionable behaviour of the Pakistani authorities in subjecting Smt. Sen Gupta to harassment and maltreatment. Government demanded not only that the culprits should be punished but also that suitable amends should be made by the authorities responsible.

(b) The Pakistan Government have rejected the charge of maltreatment and harassment of Smt. Sen Gupta. They have stated that it was because of mistaken identity that she was not allowed to leave for New Delhi on the 1st April, 1971.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Not being able to do much about the insult meted out to Mrs. Sen Gupta, may we know what Government is doing about the harassment that has been meted out to her husband, our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is a separate question which does not arise out of this question. But I will try to answer that. The House knows the conditions under which our Deputy High Commissioner is being kept in Dacca and this matter was discussed on a number of occasions. He is undergoing a lot of hardship. He is not able to go out of the house or meet his staff. This is contrary to Vienna convention. We have pointed this out to Pakistan on a number of occasions. We have kept other friendly outside countries informed. The latest position is that we have also imposed similar restrictions on their man in Calcutta and we hope this will have some salutary effect on Pakistan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May we know whether there is any degree of reciprocity between the treatment meted out to our diplomatic personnel there and the treatment meted out to the Pak-diplomatic personnel here to the extent that is consistent with civilized behaviour of Government ? Is there any hiatus or difference in the two treatments ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Reciprocity has to be accepted by both the sides. It is true. It is also true that in certain matters Pakistan is behaving in a manner not in keeping with international law. It is true we have not retaliated in time. The reason is this. We in India consider ourselves an ancient nation and we have culture and civilization going back to thousands of years and it is not always possible for us to stoop down to the same level as Pakistan and behaving in the same way.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I have been misinterpreted. I myself suggested consistent with the civilised behaviour of our Government, and said that we should do something effective. Now the Minister gives some dessertation about civilised behaviour that our Government would adopt.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member confine himself to the wife of the Deputy High Commissioner only.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :....the Deputy High Commissioner, his wife and other staff who are there are virtually interned and anything can happen unless they are properly brought back to India, and if so, what steps have been taken to bring back his wife from Dacca and save her from further humiliation, along with her husband.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : His wife is already in India.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Along with her husband ? What about her husband ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member wants her to be sent back to Dacca ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not want her to be sent back. I want her husband also to be btought back in view of the bad treatment meted out to them.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister replied to that question a little earlier.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What steps have been taken to bring them back here in India?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As I had already mentioned, we are making all possible efforts to get our Deputy High Commissioner from Dacca ; certain difficulties have cropped up, and we are trying to negotiate, and we are seized of the matter.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : In this connection,....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may confine his question only to the wife of the Deputy High Commissioner. The main question relates only to her, but the husband also has come into the picture. If the hon. Minister has got the information, I have no objection.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : I am not very much interested either in the husband or in the wife. I want to ask a general but serious question. I understand from newspaper reports that our High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. B. K. Acharya has come to India on retirement or on leave preparatory to retirement. In view of the serious state of relations between India and Pakistan, what is the actual state of affairs, and who is looking after our interests there ? Will Government immediately send a senior officer there so that our interests in Islamabad and also Dacca may be properly looked after ?

MR. SPEAKER : This has gone much beyond the scope of the main question. From the wife of the Deputy High Commissioner, the question has now gone to Shri B. K. Acharya.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Have you allowed the question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : If he is not in a position to answer, I cannot force him. Now, next question.

Utilization of Rostam Crude Oil

*313. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of Rostam Crude produced in Iran through M/s Hydrocarbons and India's share thereof ;

(b) the quantity lifted and the price realised by Government so far ; and

(c) the immediate and long-term plans which Government have formulated or have under implementation for offsetting rising foreign exchange bill of imported crudes by utilising Rostam Crude ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Hydrocarbons India Private Ltd.'s entitlement is 1/6th share of the total production of Rostam crude oil. Total quantity ptoduced up to April, 1971 is US barrels 33,930,898. Its value is dependent on the realised price.

(b) Quantity lifted by HLPL up to April 1971 is US barrels, 3,298,254. Total sale proceeds received up to April, 1971 is U.S.$. 2,297, 652,68. Sales are made on usual credit terms of 120 days.

(c) A number of offers for purchase of HIPL's share of Rostam crude on suitable terms are being received and considered and there will be no difficulty as a short-term measure to dispose of by sale the crude. As for long-term plans for utilisation of the crude, proposals for its utilisation in Barauni and in the next refinery to be soon taken up in the Public Sector are under examination.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Since Government is already forgoing its share and—in disposing of its limited offtake at a throw-away price, would it not consider putting up a refinery at Kandla at the earliest so that the drain on our foreign exchange is reduced and we are able to use our own crude ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : As far as Rustam crude is concerned, at one time it appeared that it would be difficult to sell it. But now that is not so ; it is being sold ; we have already sold the quantity we had in our possession to Spain and a few other countries. As far refining capacity, we are also making the necessary changes in the Barauni refinery so that Rostam crude could be used there because we have already a 1-million tonne extra capacity at Barauni.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Since there is already a proposal for putting up a crude oil refinery in North India, could we not consider fixation of the site on the basis of first cost, that is, capital cost and the end-product cost, that is,

the cost of the finished product to the customer? On both these counts, Kandla would be a better site than any other in North India..

MR. SPEAKER : He is making a suggestion.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : I will put it this way: Would Government not consider Kandla as the site in view of the lower first capital cost and the end product cost? Will the site selection be based on technical and commercial considerations or on political considerations?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The question is a limited one, limited to Rostam crude and its utilisation. If you allow it, Sir, I would like to say that as far as the location of the site in the north-west is concerned, it has been given to a technical committee whose report we are awaiting. Their examination would be based on techno-economic feasibility studies of the places considered, keeping in view the inputs and products which would be sold in the market, and the matter would not be decided only on political considerations.

Death of Major Bahuguna

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*314. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Everest climber, Major Bahuguna died due to hunger and fatigue, while he was climbing the Everest;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Mr. and Mrs. Michel Vaucher and Dr. Pierre Mazeaud co-participants of the late Major who left the Everest expedition blaming the behaviour of the expedition leaders for his death; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) Brief reports on the death of Maj. Bahuguna have been received from the leader of the expedition. A tape-recorded version of the evidence taken by the leader while investigating the case is expected shortly. In view, however, of the conflicting reports emanating from different sources on the subject, the Indian Mountaineering Foundation has set up a Committee to go into this matter. The members of the Committee are Brig. Gyan Singh, Leader of the Indian Mount Everest Expedition, 1960 and Major HPS Ahluwalia, one of the summiters of the successful Indian expedition to Everest in 1965. When the committee's report is received the position may be clearer.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिस समिति के बनाने की बात कही गई है वह कब बनी और उसके कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देने की आशा है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, पन्द्रह बीस दिन पहले ही यह कमेटी बनी है। मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि कब तक इसकी रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, लेकिन उम्मीद यह है कि वह जल्दी उपलब्ध हो जायेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जैसा समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा गया है, भूख और थकान के कारण उनकी मृत्यु हुई है। क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में छपी खबरों की ओर गया है ? यदि गया है, तो इसमें कहाँ तक सत्य है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इन सब बातों को देख कर ही यह सोचा गया कि इसको तय करने के लिये जांच समिति बनाई जाय क्योंकि इसके बारे में लोगों ने तरह तरह से अपनी अपनी बातें बतलाई हैं। जब जांच समिति उन बातों में जायेगी तभी सत्य का पता चलेगा।

श्री पैलली : क्या यह सच है कि मेजर बहुगुणा ने कभी भी इस टीम के साथ एक्सपीडीशन में जाने की इच्छा जाहिर नहीं की थी और रक्षा मंत्रालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने उनको इस एक्सपीडीशन में जाने के लिये मजबूर किया था ?

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of the question ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What proviso, if any, has the Government made for Maj. Bahuguna's family ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Maj. Bahuguna was insured for Rs. 30,000 during this expedition. That money would come. Then, for his commissioned service, his family will be entitled for the following benefits according to the Government rules. First, family pension to the widow of Rs. 220 per month ; then, children's allowance of Rs. 40 per month per child ; thirdly, educational allowance of Rs. 40 per month per child beginning from the age of 5 and ending at the age of 18 years ; family gratuity of Rs. 6,500. These are the benefits which will be available to the family of the late Maj. Bahuguna. Apart from this, the Indian Mountaineering Foundation has awarded posthumously its gold medal for distinguished mountaineering to Maj. Bahuguna.

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SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Orissa State

1. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of kerosene oil in Orissa state for the last two months ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of kerosene oil to Orissa by now to relieve the common-man from his hardship ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DAI BIR SINGH): (a) Reports of shortage of kerosene oil have been received from the State Government during May, 1971 only in respect of the Balasore, Bhadrak and Mayurganj area of north Orissa, served by the oil companies' depots at Balasore. There have been no complaints from the rest of the State.

(b) Extensive thefts of overhead traction wires and other equipments have resulted in occasional reductions in rail transport capacity ex-Calcutta. It has, therefore, not been possible to despatch the needed quantities of kerosene by rail from Calcutta, the normal supply source for this area. However, to the extent feasible, substantially increased supplies have been made to the State from Vishakhapatnam, the other source of supply for kerosene and oil products to the State.

(c) The following steps have been taken :-

(i) The oil companies have advised their agents to uplift maximum possible kerosene by road from their storage depots and installations at Calcutta.

(ii) The State Government has been requested to induce the agents to maximise road upliftments of kerosene from Calcutta.

(iii) The State Government has been requested to distribute the available supplies of kerosene equitably and to ensure that it is sold at the controlled price fixed by the local State officials under the Essential Commodities Act.

(iv) Dependence on rail transport for the movement of kerosene from Calcutta is being progressively brought down by maximising the utilisation of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipelines.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The hon. Minister just now stated that the report of acute shortage of kerosene oil in the State came to the notice of the Government of India only towards the end of May. But this shortage started in April, and in May it was quite acute. What was the quota allotted to Orissa in February-March and to what extent supply was adhered to. What is the actual controlled price fixed for Orissa so far as kerosene oil is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): We came to know of the shortage from the State Government and various complaints that were received in the ministry, and the hon. Member also spoke to me about this shortage. Particularly after he spoke to me, I asked the officers

of the IOC to go to the spot and discuss it with the State officers. Then we have come to know about the entire position. About the monthly supply to Orissa, I should like to point out that the monthly supply to the State has not actually gone down. We have tried to supply kerosene from Visakhapatnam in order to cater to the needs of the Orissa State. It is true that Balasore depot was being served from Calcutta but on account of railway difficulties there was shortage of kerosene in the Balasore depot. That particular region alone experienced some difficulties, not the other areas. The kerosene control order is common to all the States ; freights and other charges have to be added to it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the shortage has actually been overcome and whether people are really getting it as they used to get it in February and March ? Recently the Government had taken up a new distribution system so as to improve the availability of kerosene in North Bengal and Bihar and Assam and to eastern U. P. which areas also were experiencing shortage. Orissa has been excluded from this new system. Are they going to transport more Kerosene to Orissa so that the other parts of Orissa also would not suffer ? Acute shortage is not restricted to Balasore area only.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Artificial shortages in kerosene are created on account of two factors. One is that kerosene is being mixed with high speed diesel oil because of the high level of difference in duty among them and secondly by some unscrupulous dealers. Therefore a new system was devised. The dealers were asked to take from the tank. This system functioned in Maharashtra very well. The authorities in Orissa accepted this scheme but later on they said that they would not take up the scheme. We are actually negotiating with them. In order to overcome difficulties of traction we are actually moving kerosene through the pipeline from Haldia to Barauni : it will reach Barauni by tomorrow. We shall be able to overcome the difficulties of both Bihar and Orissa on account of this method. We are also taking up the pumping of kerosene from Barauni to Kanpur. Thus the difficulties of traction are being overcome.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : The retail price of kerosene is going up day by day compared with the wholesale prices. What steps are the Government going to take to put an end to this sorry state of affairs ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the distribution and price control of kerosene are concerned, that has to be imposed through the State Government machinery, and we have taken it up with all the State Governments that they should strictly see to it that the kerosene Control Order is strictly enforced and there is no blackmarketing in it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मिट्टी के तेल की कमी सब जगह है--हमारे सूबे में भी है । मैंने बिहार में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वह अनस्टाड क्वेस्चन बना दिया गया । वहां एक बोतल की कीमत डेढ़ रुपया वसूल की जा रही है । इस स्थिति में गरीबों की क्या हालत होती होंगी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार मिट्टी के तेल की प्राइस को ठीक करने के लिये कौन से उपाय कर रही है ।

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : मैंने बताया है कि प्राइस को कंट्रोल में रखने का उपाय यह है कि कैरोसीन की जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसके हिसाब से हम अपने देश में कैरोसीन पैदा करें और जो कमी रहे, उसको इम्पोर्ट करके पूरा करें । कैरोसीन का इंडिजिनेस प्रोडक्शन 1967 में 20 लाख टन था, जबकि इस समय वह 29 लाख टन है । इससे जाहिर है कि देश में कैरोसीन का प्राडक्शन बढ़ा है । इसकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हमने 1967 में 4,48,000 टन इम्पोर्ट किया और इस साल 4 लाख टन इम्पोर्ट किया । प्राडक्शन और इम्पोर्ट दोनों बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं । ट्रैक्शन या रेलवेज की वजह से डीपोज में जो कमी है, उसको दूर करने के लिये जो उपाय किये जा सकते हैं, वे किये जा रहे हैं । कैरोसीन की सप्लाई का नया तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है । इस बारे में यह शिकायत आई है कि अगर मरचेंट्स को सीधे वैगन्ज भेजे जाते हैं, तो वे जान बूझकर किसी तरकीब से ऐसा करते हैं कि डिलिव्री उन के पास न आये । इस

वजह से भी घासलेट की कमी हुई । इसलिए अब यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि तेल को डीपो पर दिया जाये और वे लोग डीपो पर से लें । डीपो पर कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । जहां तक घासलेट के कंट्रोल आर्डर को लागू करने का सवाल है, हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधिकारियों से निवेदन किया है कि वे कंट्रोल आर्डर को सख्ती के साथ अमल में लाने की कोशिश करें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था । उन्होंने बड़ी सहानुभूति के साथ लिखा कि उत्तर बिहार को तेल की जिस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है वह दूर कर दी जायेगी । हमारे यहां मोतिहारी से 110 मील पर बरौनी पड़ता है । वहां तेल पड़ा हुआ है । लेकिन गांवों में तेल दो रुपये बोतल के हिसाब से विकता है । क्या मंत्री महोदय होलसेलर्ज और डिलर्ज के लैवल पर एक नान-आफिशल कमेंटी बनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं, जो उनका हिसाब देखें कि कितना तेल आया और किस प्रकार उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूसन हुआ ; यदि हां, तो सरकार कब तक इस व्यवस्था को काम में लायेगी ।

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : जहां तक बिहार में घासलेट की कमी का ताल्लुक है, मुझे पक्का यकीन है कि जब बरौनी से पाइपलाइन के द्वारा घासलेट पहुंच जायेगा, तो उसके बाद घासलेट की कमी नहीं होगी । जहां तक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाने का सवाल है, यह कंट्रोल आर्डर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एनफोर्स करती है । यदि कलेक्टर चाहे, तो वह जिला स्तर पर ऐसी एडवाइजरी कमेटी बना सकता है । इसमें हमारी तरफ से कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि तेल की कमी इसलिए हुई है कि बहुत से लोग तेल को पेट्रोल में मिलाते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं । मध्य प्रदेश में भी मिट्टी के तेल की बहुत भयंकर तंगी है । विशेषकर मंत्री महोदय के चुनाव-क्षेत्र में लोग त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहे हैं । वहां पर सवा, डेढ़ रुपये की बोतल मिलती है । क्या मंत्री महोदय वहां अतिरिक्त तेल पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल उड़ीसा के बारे में हैं, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश वगैरह के बारे में सवाल पूछ रहे हैं । जो लोग प्रोसीडिंग्ज को पढ़ेंगे, वे कहेंगे कि मेम्बरसाहबन तो ये सवाल पूछ रहे थे, लेकिन स्पीकर भी उनकी इजाजत दे रहा था । इसलिए आप मुझपर मेहरबानी करें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारे देश का मसला है । मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कबूल किया है कि तेल को पेट्रोल में मिलाया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन आप तो यहां क्वेस्चन में मिलावट कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI S. B. GIRI : The minister said that it is the unscrupulous traders who have created artificial scarcity. May I know how many of such people have been arrested ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I did not say so in such general and broad terms ; I said, some unscrupulous traders do try to do it. It is for the State Government to take suitable action against them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Merger of Hindustan Antibiotics with I. D. P. L.

*308. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for the merger of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri with the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir, there is no such proposal before Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत की जल सीमा का उल्लंघन किया जाना

*312. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ताशकन्द करार के पश्चात पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत की समुद्र सीमा का अब तक कुल कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया गया है ;

(ख) भविष्य में इस प्रकार के उल्लंघन रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में इस प्रकार के उल्लंघन की घटनाओं के दौरान पाकिस्तान के कितने सैनिक तथा नागरिक गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद पाकिस्तानी युद्ध पोतों द्वारा हमारी अधिकृत जलसीमा का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते

Purchase of Crude oil directly from the producer country due to rise in price of Aghajari Crude

*315. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to purchase the crude oil directly from the producer country in view of the rise in the price of Aghajari Crude supplied to Cochin Refinery by C. F. P. of France ; and

(b) if so, the nature of those steps ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The price of crude has been raised not only by CFP supplying crude to Cochin Refinery but also by other private oil companies supplying crude to their own refineries and the Darius crude being supplied to the Madras refinery. The possibility of purchasing crude directly by producing countries and other ways by which crude can be procured by Government from cheaper sources are being explored.

Trade Training to Jawans

*316. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to impart training in some trade to the Jawans one year before their retirment in order to enable them to earn easily their livelihood after retirement ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) when the scheme is expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c) A number of pre-release training schemes are being implemented. The duration varies according to requirment and the different courses for training in earth-moving equipment, farm machinery, agriculture, dairy, cattle development, bee-keeping and mushroom cultivation. A more comprehensive scheme for imparting a pre-release and a continued post-release training to a maximum of 1000 men every year in collaboration with State Governments is presently under the consideration of Government.

Jhuggies at Bapu Dham, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi

*317. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Jhuggies emerged at Bapu Dham, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi soon after the stay orders were passed ;

(b) whether many Government servants residing in the adjoining Government colony have also constructed Jhuggies at Bapu Dham in the fake name of their relatives ;

(c) the criteria of regularisation of these Jhuggies Government propose to adopt ; and

(d) how much land will be required to rehabilitate these Jhuggi dwellers ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) No stay orders have been received from any court. A number of Jhuggies have however emerged at Bapu Dham, Chanakya Puri.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) According to the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme, the pre-July, 1960 squatters are provided alternative plots in comparatively central localities and the post-July, 1960 squatters are taken to camping sites on the periphery of the city. The scheme is, however, under review.

(d) No such assessment has been made.

Import of parts of MIG and other Planes

*318. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has to import parts of a number of MIG, and other planes from foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are proposing to manufacture them in India ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) Spare parts for MIG-21 and other aircraft are manufactured in the country to the maximum extent practicable. Since it is not yet possible to manufacture the entire range of spares indigenously, requisite imports are arranged from the country of origin of the aircraft.

Traders of Indian origin in Kenya

*319. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Traders of Indian Origin in Kenya have been asked recently to close their business and leave that country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) In April, 1971, 410 non-citizen traders in Kenya, mostly of Indian origin, were issued non-renewable trading licences valid for six months with effect from 1st May, 1971. They are required to complete transfer of their businesses to Kenyan citizens during the six months period. No orders requiring the affected traders to leave the country have been issued.

(b) The Government of Kenya have taken these measures in their sovereign right, and in accordance with their declared policy of Africanisation of trade and commerce.

These affected traders of Indian origin who chose to come to India for permanent settlement are entitled to liberal Customs and Import Trade control concessions from the Indian authorities.

Political solution of Bangla Desh suggested by U. K. and U.S.S.R.

*320. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the implications of the suggestion made by Russia and United Kingdom about political solution in regard to freedom struggle in Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether these two countries have made any move in this matter ;

(c) if so, the progress made in this direction ;

(d) whether Government of India has been consulted by those countries ; and

(e) if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (e) The Soviet Government have informed us that apart from President Podgorny's statement

they have impressed through diplomatic channels on the Government of Pakistan the undesirability of the use of force and the need for a peaceful political settlement.

The U. K. Government have informed us that they are in touch with the Pakistan Government about the desirability of a peaceful political settlement.

However, we have no indication of any positive reaction from Pakistan.

(d) and (e) The Government of India have been in constant touch with foreign governments including the governments of the USSR and UK, and have impressed on them the urgency of stopping the further influx of refugees, to create conditions for their safe and early return, to stop military action and the use of force and seek a peaceful political solution with the elected representatives of the people.

Revocation of Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958

*321. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Nagaland Assembly's Resolution asking the Union Government to revoke the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958 immediately;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958 has been extended from the 5th April, 1969 to the 4th April, 1972 by the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Act, 1969. The Regulation confers certain powers upon officers of the Armed Forces in areas which are declared as "disturbed" by the Governor of Nagaland. After the agreement on the suspension of operations, a three mile belt along the international border of Nagaland with Burma is the only area which has continued as a "disturbed" area under the Regulation. The rest of Nagaland is no longer a disturbed area, but for so long as the Regulation remains in force, any part of Nagaland can be declared as a "disturbed", area if circumstances necessitate it.

(c) The Resolution is based on a misunderstanding of the reality of situation and the need for security.

'इंडियाज चायनावार' नामक पुस्तक की सामग्री के स्रोत की जांच

*322. **श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उस स्रोत के बारे में इस बीच जांच पूरी कर ली है, जहां से 'इंडियाज चायना वार' नामक पुस्तक के लेखक श्री नैविल मैक्सवैल को भारत की सुरक्षा से सम्बद्ध गुप्त और विशिष्ट जानकारी प्राप्त हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

Jhuggi Deals at Chanakya Puri

*323. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI R. KADANAPALLI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated the 12th May, 1971 that the petty political leaders are selling plots to "jhuggi" dwellers at a price varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1600 depending upon the size of the plot in Chanakya Puri, New Delhi; and

(b) whether Government have fully investigated into the matter, if so, their findings?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As no specific instances have been brought out, Gavernment do not contemplate investigating the matter.

Merger of Safdarjang Hospital with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

*324. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government in regard to the merger of Safdarjang Hospital with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ; and

(b) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

Reorganisation of Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi

*325. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking steps to reorganise the administration of the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi;

(b) whether the criticisms about the proposed reorganisation have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the decisions thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) So far only certain discussions of a preliminary nature have taken place between the officers of the Directorate General of Health Services and the Willingdon Hospital regarding the following :—

(i) distribution of beds between different units;

(ii) phasing of reorganisation of the hospital by shifting beds to the newly constructed multi-storeyed 360-bed block; and

(iii) to fix priorities for the development and reorganisation of the hospital.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Oil Occurrence in Andhra Coastal Belt

*326 SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had taken any steps to study the possibility of oil occurrence in the Abdhra coastal belt;

(b) if so, what are those steps;

(c) whether any drilling operations had been conducted; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Geological and geophysical surveys have been carried out in the Krishna-Godavari delta areas of the Andhra coastal belt. Currently seismic surveys are being carried out by Oil and Natural Gas Commission using to field parties. In the offshore extension of the Krishna-Godavari basin, reconnaissance seismic surveys were carried out by Oil Natual Gas Commission using a Soviet offshore seismic vessel.

(c) Surveys carried out so far have not revealed any drillable structure for oil and gas accumulation. Therefore, exploratory drilling operations have not been conducted so far.

(d) Does not arise.

विकासशील देशों को उनके विशेषज्ञों के देश से बाहर जाने पर मुआवजे का प्रस्ताव

*327. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ परिषद् के

समक्ष यह प्रस्ताव आया है कि विकासशील देशों को उनके यहां से अन्य देशों में जा रहे प्रशिक्षित विशेषज्ञों की संख्या के अनुपात में मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां। सोवियत प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने आर्थिक सामाजिक परिषद् के 50वें अधिवेशन में, जो 26 अप्रैल से 21 मई, 1971 तक न्यूयार्क में हुआ इस विषय पर एक प्रस्ताव पेश किया।

(ख) चालू वर्ष में आर्थिक सामाजिक परिषद का भारत सदस्य नहीं है, लेकिन प्रेक्षक की हैसियत से एक भारतीय प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने 50वें अधिवेशन में भाग लिया। आर्थिक सामाजिक परिषद् में विचार-विमर्श के दौरान यह पाया गया कि इस सोवियत प्रस्ताव से कई व्यवहारिक कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती हैं, विशेषरूप से इस बारे में कि मुआवजे का हिसाब ठीक-ठीक कैसे लगाया जाए। अतः सोवियत प्रतिनिधिमंडल अपने मसौदे का इस प्रकार संशोधन करने के लिये सहमत हो गया, जिससे विकसित देशों के छात्रवृत्ति पाने वाले विद्यार्थियों और प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को अपने देशों में स्थायी रूप से बसाने के लिये उन्हें प्रेरित करने का कोई विशेष उपाय न करें। आर्थिक सामाजिक परिषद में इस प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ और भारत सरकार इससे सहमत है।

Proposal for de-linking of price formula for the Oil Refinery products from Persian Gulf prices.

*328. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to de-link the price formula for the oil refinery products from the Persian Gulf prices; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The price formula for products is normally determined every 3 to 5 years, after the whole question has been reviewed by a price enquiry committee. Its report and recommendations are thereafter considered by the Government and are adopted with or without modifications. The last such Committee to go into the question was headed by Shri Shantilal Shah. The decisions on its recommendations, contained in Government Resolution of 11th May, 1970, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the same date, will be valid for a period of 3 years from 1.6.1970, unless extended or revised earlier.

National Museum of Armed Forces

*329. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a vast treasure of military heirlooms and trophies are with various Regiments of the Indian Army ; and

(b) if so, whether a National Museum of the Armed Forces is proposed to be set up to house these heirlooms and trophies for enabling the general public and the military historians to see them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) A proposal to set up a Defence Services Museum at Delhi has been under consideration. It is not intended to display the antique furniture and trophies which are at present held in the old Regiments as their property.

Setting up of Department of Physical Medicine in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

*330. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether after a long delay Department of Physical Medicine has been opened in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi recently ;

(b) whether it is the only Institution in

Delhi to open the Department, but without proper specialist; and

(c) if so, the reasons, therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation has been functioning in All India Institute of Medical Sciences since July, 1962.

(b) Departments of Physical Medicine are also in existence in certain other Hospitals of Delhi. It is not correct that the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in All India Institute of Medical Sciences is functioning without proper specialist.

(c) Does not arise.

"India's Defence Bill lowest in group"

1596. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi, dated the 7th May, 1971 under the caption "India's Defence Bill lowest Group" ; and

(b) whether while India's Defence expenditure has decreased by 11 per cent in the years after the Indo-Pak war of 1965, Pakistan's Defence expenditure has gone up by 80.5 per cent in the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Because of the revision of parity in the rupee with effect from the 6th June 1966, India's defence expenditure in terms of United States dollars has decreased from $ 1843.23 million in 1965-66 to $ 1377.59 million in 1968-69. The defence expenditure of Pakistan is known however to have increased substantially over the same period in terms of US dollars.

दिल्ली में अतिरिक्त कालोनियां बनाना

1397. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली शहर के विकास के लिये कितनी अतिरिक्त कालोनियों का निर्माण करने का है ;

(ख) इस समय कितनी कालोनियां निर्माणाधीन हैं ; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये दिल्ली में विभिन्न टाइप के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण-कार्य आरंभ किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त जनता की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए दिल्ली में रिहायशी कालोनियों का विकास करने के लिये एक सांविधिक संगठन नामतः दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण स्थापित किया गया है। प्राधिकरण ने, अब तक, 14 रिहायशी कालोनियां विकसित की हैं। अन्य 3 कालोनियों को जल्दी ही विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) 14 कालोनियों में से 12 कालोनियों में मकानों का निर्माण-कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ग) प्राधिकरण यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, कि मकानों का निर्माण-कार्य, यथासंभव शीघ्रता से हो, प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के स्मारकों पर व्यय

1398. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों में किन-किन स्थानों पर स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के स्मारक स्थापित किये हैं ;

(ख) सरकार ने उन पर कितना व्यय किया है ; और

(ग) उनके रख रखाव पर वार्षिक व्यय कितना आता है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में जामा मिलिया, नई दिल्ली में स्वर्गीय डा० जाकिर हुसैन की कबर के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों को ही सुधार के लिये लिया गया है ।

(ख) 65,129 रुपये ।

(ग) मई, 1971 तक 1,088.66 रुपये ।

Scarcity of drinking water in Ahmedabad City

1400. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the population of Ahmedabad city has reached to 17 lacs and the problem of scarcity of drinking water is becoming critical day by day ;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat have requested the Central Government to solve the problem of drinking water for Ahmedabad city ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) Government has not received any scheme from Gujarat State for augmenting the water supply of the Ahmedabad city. It may be mentioned that central assistance for water supply schemes to the States is being given in the shape of block loans and block grants. The responsibility for allocating funds and implementation of schemes rests with the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of 'Lal Dora' in villages of Delhi Union Territory

1401. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the action Government are taking for extension of 'Lal Dora' in villages of Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) the number of Delhi villages having 'Shamlat Deh' where the 'Lal Dora' can easily be extended ;

(c) the number of such villages where there is no 'Shamlat Deh' where the extension of 'Lal Dora' will not be possible ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government that in such villages where the 'Shamlat Deh' is not available Government will acquire the land adjacent to the village existing population and allot the same to the inhabitants on 'No-profit' No loss' basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Work is already in hand.

(b) and (c) There is no 'Shamlat Deh' in Delhi now. Gaon Sabha land is, however, available in 51 villages.

(d) Land is proposed to be made available either through the process of consolidation of land holdings or by acquisition.

Plots for landless people of Delhi

1402. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government are considering for providing plots to the landless people of the Delhi villages ; and

(b) the last target date up to which the work of extension of 'Lal Dora' is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) This is proposed to be done, to the extent possible, either by extension of 'Lal Dora' or during the process of consolidation of land holdings or acquisition of land for extending the village abadi.

(b) No target date for completion of the work of extension of the 'Lal Dora' has been prescribed.

Asylum taken in India by Pakistani Crew

1403. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Pakistani crew have taken asylum in India ;

(b) if so, their number and the category of such crew ;

(c) whether a foreign ship carrying goods to East Bengal has been kept under vigilance in Calcutta port ; and

(d) if so, the latest position about this ship ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 8 members of the crew of a Pakistani submarine.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Ordnance Production Board

1404. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the organisation and functions of the autonomous Ordnance Production Board set up on the 1st May, 1971 ; and

(b) what are its financial and executive powers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) A copy of the Memorandum constituting the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—338/71]

सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने में कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

1405. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने के कुछ कर्मचारियों की अभी हाल में सरकार ने छंटनी की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी छंटनी की गई है और इसके क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों ने इसके विरोध में प्रदर्शन किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) से (घ) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा की गई किसी प्रकार की छंटनी के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है । तो भी, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

Charges against Government of India by Swatantra Party in connection with hijacking of Indian Airlines plane

1406. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Swatantra Party office bearer levelled certain charges against Government of India for withholding facts concerning the hijacking of the Indian Airlines plane recently ;

(b) whether the Conference of Muslim countries was held in Karachi in December, 1970 where the plane was chalked out for hijacking an Indian plane ; and

(c) whether Government of India have details of this conference and if so, whether papers concerning the conference and a report on the conference would be laid on the table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government has seen press reports to this effect.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, no plan for hijacking an Indian plane was chalked out at the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Karachi in December, 1970.

(c) Government has confidential reports on the Conference. Government does not intend to lay on the Table of the House confidential papers or a report on the Conference.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Cochin

1407. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to set up a petro-chemical complex at Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have been informed that in the context of shortage in the indigenous availability of naphtha expected from 1973 onwards, it is not possible to set up a petro-chemical complex at Cochin.

Development of Industries around Barauni

1408. SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for the development of a complex of industries around the Oil Refinery and the Fertilizer Factory at Barauni ; and

(b) how Government propose to use the by-products available there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The proper scope for the establishment of a petro-chemical industry for using the feed-stock that could become available from the refinery on a long-term basis and the possibilities of establishment of ancillary factory at Barauni are under study by the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. and the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. respectively.

Mass acquisition of buildable land in Metropolitan Cities

1409. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the land laws to permit "mass acquisition" of all buildable land in metropolitan cities and major towns to give a boost to social housing ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

नागालैंड में युद्ध-विराम का बढ़ाया जाना

1410. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :**
श्री विश्वनाथ मुंझनवाला :
श्री विश्वनारायण शास्त्री :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागालैंड में अस्थायी युद्ध-विराम की अवधि, जो 30 अप्रैल तक थी, 31 जुलाई, 1971 तक बढ़ा दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या विद्रोही नागाओं के साथ बातचीत चल रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि में कोई समाधान निकल आयेगा और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) युद्ध-विराम कहना गलत है। कार्यवाही स्थगित रखने से सम्बद्ध जो समझौता 30 अप्रैल को समाप्त होने वाला था, उसे बढ़ाकर 31 मई, 1971 कर दिया गया था । इसे और बढ़ाकर 30 जून, 1971 कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) 1960 में नागा नेताओं के साथ नागा समस्या का एक समाधान निकल आया था । राज्य विधान सभा के पिछले आम चुनाव में इस समाधान की पुष्टि की गई थी । छिपे नागाओं के साथ और कोई राजनीतिक बातचीत करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है । जब कानून और व्यवस्था पूर्ण रूप से फिर स्थापित हो जाती है तब 1960 में जो समझौता हुआ था, उसपर आगे भी अमल किया जा सकता है । लेकिन भारतीय नागरिक के रूप में नागा, राज्यपाल और नागालैंड सरकार को नागालैंड की उन्नति के लिए सुझाव देने में स्वतंत्र है ।

प्रधान मंत्री का नया निवास स्थान

1411. **श्री एस० डी० सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री की रिहायश के लिए कोई विशेष भवन नियत करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस भवन का नाम क्या है अथवा क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए कोई नया भवन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं । सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री के लिए राष्ट्रपति-भवन समूह में एक नया भवन बनाने का निर्णय किया था, परन्तु यह प्रस्ताव फिलहाल आस्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

Alleged Italian Film Derogatory to India in Locarno Film Festival

1412. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a foreign film entitled 'Les Chieve' which is derogatory to India was shown at Locarno Film Festival :

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged any protest with the Government of Italy in that regard ; and

(c) the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) In the Official 'Festival Catalogue' no film entitled 'Les Chieve' is mentioned, and according to present information, this film was not shown at the Locarno Film Festival. However, we are having this matter re-checked.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Law and Order situation in Nagaland

1413. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Naga Leaders who have surrendered to or were arrested by the Indian authorities during the last 6 months, month-wise ;

(b) whether Government of India have taken any steps to solve the problem regarding the law and order situation in Nagaland ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Since the 15th November, 1970 upto the 15th May, 1971, three Underground Naga leaders were arrested. In addition, about 40 self-styled officers of the so-called Naga Army and the Underground groups have either surrendered or have been captured by the Security Forces during the same period.

(b) and (c) The Law and Order situation in Nagaland has improved considerably over the past many months. The State Government who are in control of the situation, have continued to take steps to counter the activities of the Underground groups and provide satisfactory protection to the villagers. Efforts of the Underground Nagas to extort money and rations and to get recruits are proving increasingly unsuccessful due to the non-cooperation of the villagers. The resistanee offered by the villagers has noticeably increased because of their desire for peace.

Naga leaders have continued their informal contacts with the Underground Nagas to bring them to the path of peace and reason.

Recovery of dues from Pakistan

1414. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recovered from Pakistan all dues. including the shipments, the Pakistan Government had expropriated during the last Indo-Pakistan conflict ; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Indian Government now to recover all past dues from the Pakistan Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have repeatedly urged upon the Government of Pakistan to start discussions for the restoration of the property seized in the 1965 conflict, as envisaged in the Tashkent Declaration, but Pakistan's response has been negative and unhelpful so far.

Alleged sale of Blood by Contractors to various Nursing Homes and Hospitals in Delhi

1415. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Ministry of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Capital there are some contractors who sell blood to various Nursing Homes and Hospitals ;

(b) whether these contractors collect blood from the labourers and receive 40 to 60 per cent of the amount from the sale ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against those contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) There are no contractors to sell blood to Hospitals and Nursing Homes in Delhi. In one institution, however, namely, the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, a contractor has been engaged to procure donors and is paid one rupee for each blood donor as his fee. The actual donor is paid Rs. 15/- directly.

(b) Government have no information about it.

(c) Does not arise.

Policy regarding supply of Drinking Water to Rural Areas of Chandigarh

1416. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the urban areas of Chandigarh Union Territory, no drinking water supply has been assured in a number of villages some of which are situated at a distance of half a mile ;

(b) whether owing to running of numerous tubewells in the urban areas, village wells and hand pumps have dried up and people of villages have lost all supply of drinking water ; and

(c) if so, the immediate steps that are proposed to be taken to assure adequate supply of drinking water to these villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. The water supply tubewells are sunk into deeper strata and do not affect the hand pumps and wells in the surrounding villages which are sunk in shallow water. The Chandigarh Administration has reported that the drying up may be due to extensive exploitation of water for agriculture or natural lowering of spring level.

(c) In order to extend water supply to the nearby villages, the Chandigarh Administration have asked the villagers to deposit the cost of extending water supply lines to their areas .

Manufacture of Nuclear Weapons

1417. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state Government's policy in regard to the manufacture of Nuclear weapons and how India proposes to meet the Chinese threat to our security ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Government's policy on the manufacture of nuclear weapons has been explained in Parliament on several occassions. It is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Government believe that the defence of our borders can be best ensured by adequate military preparedness based upon conventional weapons. In their view, the possession of nuclear weapons is no substitute for such military preparedness. Our assessment as well as our plans are naturally kept under constant review, the paramount consideration being given to the need for safe-guarding national defence and security.

Termination of Production of Pushpak Aircraft by Hindustan Aeronautics

1418. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics is going to terminate the production of the Pushpak Aircraft ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) All orders placed for Pushpak Aircraft have been completed by HAL (Bangalore Division). At present there are no further orders for manufacture of Pushpak aircraft. Production can be resumed if further orders for a sufficient number of aircraft are received.

Provision of shelter to persons sleeping on pavements in Delhi

1419. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of persons who sleep on pavements in Delhi ;

(b) the class of people among those who sleep on pavements ;

(c) the number of persons who died of exposure during the last winter and sunstroke during the last summer as they had no roof over their heads ; and

(d) the schemes formulated by Government to provide shelter to these people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) About 7,000.

(b) Generally people who are Jhalliwalas, rickshaw and handcart pullers shoe-shine boys etc.

(c) None as a result of sun-stroke and 10 as a result of exposure to cold.

(d) There are 10 permanent night shelters in Delhi. During the winter of 1970-71, 11 more night shelters were opened on temporary basis. These 11 temporary night shelters were closed on 31st March, 1971. During the winter season of 1971-72, subject to the availability of funds, temporary night shelters will be opened according to requirements.

Pakistani ships impounded in Calcutta and Vishakhapatnam Ports

1420. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three Pakistani ships carrying food to East Bengal have been impounded in Calcutta and Vishakhapatnam ports;

(b) whether the citizens of East Bengal who have crossed into India in millions are entitled to use this food ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why these ships have not been unloaded and food sent to the evacuee camps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

वीर तांतिया टोपे के अवशेष

1421. **श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1857 के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के महान सेनानी वीर तांतिया टोपे के कुछ अवशेष जैसे अचकन, बाल आदि जिन्हें कुछ वर्ष पूर्व ब्रिटिश सरकार से प्राप्त किया गया था उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकार में है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या शिवपुरी जहां वीर-तांतिया टोपे को 18 अप्रैल, 1859 को फांसी हुई थी में गठित तांतिया टोपे समिति ने सरकार से उक्त अवशेषों को जनता में प्रदर्शित करने हेतु उसे देने के लिए मांग की थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समिति द्वारा किये गये अनुरोध को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण थे ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । यूनाइटेड किंगडम से प्राप्त होने के बाद इन पवित्र अवशेषों को स्थायी प्रदर्शन के लिए कलकत्ते के विक्टोरिया मैमोरियल म्यूजियम में भेज दिया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग) तांत्या टोपे समिति ने 15 से 22 अप्रैल, 1969 तक जो प्रदर्शनी की थी उसके लिए इन पवित्र अवशेषों की उसने मांग की थी लेकिन वह हमें इतने विलम्ब से प्राप्त हुए थे कि इन्हें समय से नहीं भेजा जा सकता था ।

मुबारकपुर (बिहार) में किसानों की भूमि का अर्जन किया जाना

1423. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के निकट मुबारकपुर गांव में किसानों की भूमि अर्जित की है ;

(ख) क्या जिन किसानों की भूमि अर्जित की गई है उन्हें मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है और यदि हां तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने मुआवजे की रकम का अनुमान उनके मंत्रालय को भेजा है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुमान के अनुसार बिहार सरकार को कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया है और कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया जाना बाकी है तथा सरकार द्वारा उक्त धनराशि का कब तक भुगतान करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ) दानापुर छावनी के निकट मुबारकपुर गांव में लगभग 77.37 एकड़ अधिगृहीत भूमि अर्जित करने के सिलसिले में दिनांक 10-10-69 को सरकारी आदेश जारी किए गए थे । उक्त भूमि को अन्तिम रूप से अर्जित किए जाने के संबंध में प्रारूप "जे" के रूप में एक अधिसूचना दिनांक

16 नवम्बर 1970 को राज्य सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी। उक्त अधिसूचना में कुछ असंगतियां होने के कारण राज्य के राजस्व विभाग के अधिकारियों ने राज्य सरकार के मुद्राणालय प्राधिकारियों को उस अधिसूचना के सम्बन्ध में एक शुद्धिपत्र राज्य के राजपत्र में प्रकाशनार्थ भेज दिया है।

अधिगृहीत भूमि का 1969-70 तक का किराया मुआवजा अदा कर दिया गया है। भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी, दानापुर को अनुदेश दिये गए है कि जब तक सरकार उक्त भूमि को अर्जित नहीं कर लेती तब तक उसका किराया मुआवजा दिया जाता रहे।

भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी ने उन लोगों को, जिनकी भूमि अर्जित की जा रही है, "लेख पर" भुगतान करने के लिए 6,43,215 रुपए निकाले हैं। राज्य के राजपत्र में प्रपत्र "जे" अधिसूचना का शुद्धिपत्र प्रकाशित होने के बाद ही भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी उक्त राशि संवितरित करेगा।

भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी, दानापुर ने अभी तक उक्त भूमि का अर्जन मुआवजा अन्तिम रूप से निर्धारित नहीं किया है। उन्हें उसे शीघ्र निर्धारित करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है।

बिहार में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

1424. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में मिट्टी के तेल की बहुत कमी है :

(ख) यदि तेल उपलब्ध होता है भी तो क्या उपभोक्ताओं को उसके लिये अत्यधिक मूल्य देना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) तेल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए और उसे निर्धारित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) से (ग) मार्च और अप्रैल, 1971 में बरौनी तथा गरहरा में रेलवे स्टाफ के एक खण्ड द्वारा हड़ताल के साथ साथ ऊर्ध्वस्थ कर्षण तार (ओवरहैड ट्रैकशन वायर) तथा अन्य रेलवे उपकरणों की चोरी के कारण कलकत्ता से रेलों के आने जाने में आकस्मिक बाधाओं के परिणाम-स्वरूप बिहार राज्य में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई। इस समस्या का तत्काल दीर्घअवधि हल निकालने के लिए, योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया तथा हल्दिया से बरौनी तक सीधे पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से मिट्टी का तेल भेजने हेतु इन योजनाओं को अधिक प्राथमिकता पर कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। मिट्टी के तेल का प्रथम प्रेषण बरौनी में 8 जून तक पहुंचना है। तत्पश्चात् यह (मिट्टी का तेल) उक्त राज्य की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप उपलब्ध हो सकेगा। इसके पश्चात् बिहार राज्य की मिट्टी के तेल की अधिकांश आवश्यकताएं राजबन्ध, बरौनी और पटना में पाइपलाइन के निकासी नली केन्द्रों (पाइपलाइन आफ-टेक पाइन्टस) से पूरी की जाएगी। एक पखवाडे के भीतर स्थिति सामान्य हो जानी चाहिए किन्तु इसी बीच उपलब्ध उत्पाद के साम्य वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार से निवेदन किया गया है। राज्य सरकार को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत, उन सारे मामलों को निपटाने के लिए, जिनमें व्यापारी, स्थानीय राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्यों पर मिट्टी के तेल को बेचते हैं, आवश्यक सांविधिक अधिकार प्राप्त हैं।

सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा दिल्ली में अस्पतालों के प्रमुख अधिकारियों के रूप में काम करना

1425. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :
श्री सामिनाथन :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सफदरजंग अस्पताल

तथा दिल्ली के अन्य अस्पतालों का प्रबन्ध-कार्य चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों से लेकर सरकारी अधिकारियों को सौंपने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में कार्य करने वाले चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों ने उपर्युक्त निर्णय का विरोध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस प्रकार किसी सम्भावित कार्रवाई के प्रति आशंका केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के विशेषज्ञ अधिकारियों ने प्रकट की है न कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के ।

(घ) इस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Assessment of Pollution of Drinking Water

1426. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH and FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at any stage Government have made any assessment with regard to pollution of drinking water in the country, its causes and effects on the population;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken so far by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEATH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) Yes. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institue, Nagpur, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore and other organisations have conducted several river-pollution studies which revealed that water pollution problems exist in localised pockets in several parts of the country.

(c) A comprehensive bill to prevent water pollution in the country called the 'Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969' has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Action taken by India re: Aggression in Laos

1427. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken any diplomatic initiative as Chairman of the I C C in Laos on the fresh military flare-up in Laos; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken and the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government of India have consistently held the view that the only path to a solution of the problems of Laos lies in the vacation of all foreign interference and the continuation of the dialogue between the Laotian parties with a view so achieving a negotiated settlement. Government of India, therefore, expressed regret and concern at the recent escalation of the conflict and urged restraint. The Indian representative on the I C C also suggested that the I C C might issue an appeal calling for the reaffirmation of Laotian neutrality : for respecting the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962 ; and offering "good offices" to the parties in Laos to enable them to continue their dialogue towards a peaceful settlement.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाना

1428. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के

कर्मचारियों को बोनस की कुछ राशि दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो बोनस पाने के अधिकारी कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियां क्या हैं और उन्हें बोनस किस तिथि से तथा किस दर पर दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या बोनस अदा करने की घोषणा करने के उपरान्त दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों को लाटरी द्वारा भूमि आवंटित नहीं की है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के लाटरी द्वारा निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों को बड़े पैमाने पर विकसित भूखंड देने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना का क्रियान्वयन कब तक किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां। अदायगी, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के सभी नियमित तथा कार्यप्रभारित कर्मचारियों को की जाती है (जिसमें वेतन के स्वीकृत समय मानों में वेतन ले रहे प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए लोग भी शामिल हैं)। 1964-65 से अदायगी प्रति वर्ष 4 प्रतिशत से 19 प्रतिशत के बीच की विभिन्न दरों पर की गई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। 1967 से 1970 तक रिहायशी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों में 2,576 व्यक्तियों को आवंटन किये गये।

(ग) भूमि के बड़े पैमाने पर अर्जन, विकास और निपटान की योजना में, निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को पूर्वनिर्धारित दरों पर लाटरी द्वारा, आवंटन के लिए रिहायशी प्लाटों के विकास की व्यवस्था है। निम्न आय वर्ग के मामले में प्लाटों का आकार 125 वर्ग गज तक, मध्यम आय वर्ग के मामले में 126-200 वर्ग गज तक सीमित है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण योजना को, पिछले कई वर्षों से कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

Meeting of World Peace Congress in Budapest

1429. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the meeting of the World Peace Congress was held in Budapest recently.

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated in the Congress and the subjects discussed therein ;

(c) whether India pleaded for the support of freedom movement in Bangla Desh ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the participating countries thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is understood that delegates from the countries and international organisations indicated in the attached lists [*Placed in Library. See* No. L T-339/71] participated in the Congress and discussed subjects mentioned in the Agenda attached herewith. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L T-339/71]

(c) The Indian delegation urged support for the freedom movement in East Bengal.

(d) The Bangla Desh representative was Chairman of Commission on Colonialism and Racism, which passed a resolution calling for an immediate stop to Pakistan's massive war against the people of Bangla Desh and return of the refugees who are now in India. In the final report of the Secretary-General, while referring to the struggle against imperialism, a mention was made of the grave developments in Pakistan and the genocide in East Bengal. The presence of the Indian delegation at the World Peace Congress in Budapest has served to arouse the conscience of the assembled delegates regarding the grave situation in East Bengal and has corrected many wrong impressions among them regarding the nature of the struggle of the people of East Bengal.

राजधानी में विषाक्त सर्प फार्म स्थापित करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

1430. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फ्रैंडस इंटरनेशनल (इंडिया) के नियन्त्रणाधीन भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने, विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिये सरकार को राजधानी में विषाक्त सर्प फार्म स्थापित करने की योजना का सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त परिषद् ने, इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता की भी मांग की है ;

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने विषाक्त सर्प रखे जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इससे प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) भारत सरकार को ऐसे कोई सुझाव नहीं मिले हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली स्थित कर्जन होस्टल और पटौदी गेस्ट हाउस में भोजन तथा आवास गृह

1431. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित कर्जन होस्टल के 'एफ' ब्लाक और पटौदी गेस्ट हाउस में ठहरने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए भोजन और आवास शुल्क तथा इस मद के अन्तर्गत अन्य व्यय का भुगतान करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) कर्जन होस्टल के 'एफ' ब्लाक और पटौदी हाउस में आवास किराया तथा भोजन आदि का दैनिक शुल्क क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत केवल आवास किराया ही लिया जायेगा तथा भोजन का शुल्क देना अनिवार्य नहीं होगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) कर्जन रोड होस्टल के 'एफ' ब्लाक में कुल 126 'सूट' (कमरों के सेट) हैं। इन "सूटों" में रसोई की सुविधा नहीं है। 30 'सूट' दौरा करने वाले अधिकारियों को आवंटन के लिये आरक्षित रखे गये हैं। जिन अधिकारियों को ये सूट आवंटित किये जाते हैं उनके लिये भोजन अनिवार्य है। शेष सूट नियमित आधार पर अधिकारियों को आवंटित किये जाते हैं और उन द्वारा आहार-प्रबन्धक से केवल नाश्ता लेना ही और उसके लिये आहार-प्रबन्धक को सीधे 1.50 रुपये प्रति देना ही अपेक्षित है।

पटौदी हाउस में राज्य अतिथि गृह (स्टेट गैस्ट हाउस) के दो भाग हैं, अर्थात् मुख्य भवन तथा साथ के हटमेंटस्। मुख्य भवन में 'सूट्स' राज्य के अतिथियों के लिये उद्दिष्ट हैं और उन्हें आहार-प्रबन्धक से भोजन अनिवार्य तौर पर लेना पड़ता है। साथ के हटमेंटस् नियमित आधार पर आवंटित किये गये हैं और प्रत्येक हटमेंटस् में केवल एक व्यक्ति को आहार-प्रबन्धक से भोजन लेना होता है।

(ख) कर्जन रोड होस्टल के "एफ" ब्लाक में तथा 'गैस्ट हाउस' (पटौदी हाउस) में वास के लिये

दर और खाने के लिये दैनिक प्रभार विवरण "क" में दिये गये हैं, जो सभा-पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दिये गये । देखिये संख्या** LT. 340/71 **]**

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) ऊपर 'ग' को देखते हुये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के कालेजों और अस्पतालों पर विश्वविद्यालयों का नियंत्रण

1432. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के कालेज तथा अस्पताल मान्यता-प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालयों के नियंत्रणाधीन नहीं है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) भारत के 47 होम्योपैथिक कालेजों में से 44 कालेजों का प्रबन्ध प्राइवेट संस्थाएं कर रही हैं और केवल तीन कालेजों का प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें कर रही हैं। विश्वविद्यालय के नियंत्रण में कोई होम्योपैथिक कालेज नहीं है ।

(ख) होम्योपैथी नियंत्रण परिषद् की स्थापना के लिये कानून बनाने का विचार है। यह परिषद् होम्योपैथिक शिक्षा के स्तर के साथ-साथ इस व्यवसाय के विनियमन की भी जांच करेगा ।

होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास एवं प्रसार

1433. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास एवं प्रसार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : (क) से (ग) स्वास्थ्य राज्य विषय है और यह मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि वे होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के प्रचार के लिये समुचित कार्यवाही करें। चौथी योजना में होम्योपैथी सहित देशी-चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों में 7.33 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य क्षेत्र में 8 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत दो होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोले हैं।

सरकार ने एक चार वर्षीय डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम भी स्वीकार किया है और राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि वे उसे अपनायें । केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् के गठन के बारे में भी समुचित कानून बनाने का विचार है। इस परिषद् के माध्यम से सभी राज्यों में होम्योपैथी प्रशिक्षण का स्तर एक समान करने तथा होम्योपैथी द्वारा चिकित्सा करने वालों का विनियमन करने का विचार है ।

भारत सरकार ने हाल में ही भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान करने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय परिषद् स्थापित की है। इस परिषद् के तत्वावधान में हावड़ा में होम्योपैथी का एक केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा दिल्ली में एक होम्योपैथिक औषध मानकीकरण एकक स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं। 1971-72 में दो अनुसंधान केन्द्र तथा 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में एक-एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

इसके अलावा, यह परिषद् देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित होम्योपैथी के 10 अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है । चौथी योजना अवधि में होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान योजनाओं के लिये 36.98 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Medical Reimbursement to Civilian Employees of Ordnance Factories

1434. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the civilian employees of the Ordnance Factories proceeding on leave to their permanent home towns or their family permanently residing in home towns/villages are not entitled to medical re-imbursement, whereas all the Central Government employees including Civilian Defence Employees other than those in Ordnance Factories are paid the same ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Whereas the Ordnance Factories employees are governed by the Regulations for the Medical Services of the Armed Forces, 1962, other Central Government employees including civilian Defence employees receive medical facilities under either Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, as amended or Central Government Health Scheme. While under the latter two sets of Rules, the facilities mentioned in part (a) of the question are available, such facilities are not admissible under the Regulations for the Medical Services of the Armed Forces, 1962, which govern the Ordnance Factories employees and the Service personnel.

Thefts in Maulana Azad Medical College Hostel, New Delhi

1435. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item appearing in the 'Evening News' dated the 15th April, 1971 to the effect that girl students of Maulana Azad Medical College Hostel feel insecure due to increasing number of thefts ;

(b) whether a large number of lady doctors and girl students have complained that the college authorities were showing lack of concern at the menace which has been on the increase for the past 12 months ; and

(c) the action taken by the authorities and the police to recover the stolen articles and to take preventive measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTREY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Police was informed immediately in each case and they are seized of the matter. Essential security measures, including provision of one extra chowkidar and erection of protective walls, have been taken.

Lack of Facilities at T. B. Control Units

1436. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 17th April, 1971 to the effect that TB control units lack films, drugs, staff and equipment ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make available all these facilities with a view to treat the patients properly and effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The District TB Control Units established and upgraded during the

Fourth Five Year Plan are provided with full set of X-ray and Laboratory equipments received from the UNICEF. A full team of trained staff is also posted at each of these units. Besides, anti-TB drugs and 70 mm X-ray films are also supplied to these units by the Government of India. Maintenance of the District TB Control Units established before the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan, has become the liability of the State Government However, anti-TB drugs are being supplied to these units also by the Government of India from the current financial year, subject to the recovery of the cost of the drugs for the committed level from the cash grants given to the States at the end of each financial year. 70 mm X-ray films are also supplied to these units as far as possible.

Anti-social element at Officers' quarters at Cossipore, Dum-Dum Road, Calcutta

1437. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be be pleased to state :

(a) whether Officers' Quarters of Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory which is situated on Dum-Dum Road, Calcutta, have now become a den of anti-social elements ;

(b) whether the anti-socials make use of this establishment for making bombs and as a base for the activities in Dum-Dum area and the inmates of quarters have become subjected to various forms of torture by the anti-socials ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are contemplating for countering the anti-social element ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However it is true that the inmates of these quarters have been lately subjected to threats and intimidation by anti-social elements.

(c) Since the Factory Estate is located in the midst of civil population, it is for the State Government to take necessary steps. The management of the Factory keep the law and order authorities informed of any incident that occur from time to time and get their help as and when required.

Foreign-owned Drug Manufacturing Companies in India

1438. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of foreign-owned drug manufacturing companies in India ;

(b) the amount of profit earned by each company separately during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) the amount of Income-tax paid by each company during the last three years ; year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is presumed, by foreign-owned drug manufacturing companies is meant such of the companies as have foreign equity capital exceeding 50%. On this basis, the required information in respect of the units borne on the books of the Directorate General of Technical Development is as under. Information in respect of the units in the small scale sector is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

1. M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.
2. M/s. Anglo French Drug (Eastern) Ltd, Bombay.
3. M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd, Bombay.
4. M/s. Beecham (India) Private Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Boots Pure Drug Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Cyanamid (India Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., Bombay.
9. M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd., Bombay.
10. M/s. May & Baker Ltd., Bombay.
11. M/s. Tata Fison Industries Ltd., Bombay.
12. M/s. Roche Products Ltd., Bombay.
13. M/s. M. Merck Sharp & Dhome of India Ltd., Bombay.

14. M/s. Parke Davis (India) Ltd., Bombay.
15. M/s. Pfizer Ltd., Bombay.
16. M/s. Raptakos, Brett & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
17. M/s. Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd., Calcutta.
18. M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay.
19. M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay.
20. M/s. Searle (India) Ltd., Bombay.
21. M/s. Smith & Nephew (India) Ltd.,
22. M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd., Bombay.
23. M/s. Ciba of India Ltd., Bombay.

(b) and (c) The information is not readily available. It will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Output of Hindustan Latex

1439. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleasedt o state :

(a) what is the annual output of the Hindustan Latex :

(b) whether it is able to meet fully the domestic demand : and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to increase the supply of rubber contraceptives ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The installed capacity of Hindustan Latex Limited is 144 million pieces of Nirodh per annum. The Undertaking went into commercial production in July, 1969. The output has been as follows :-

Period	Output
(i) from July 1969 to 31st March, 1970	40.45 million pieces
(ii) from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1971	77.43 million pieces*

*Full capacity was not utilised for want of orders.

(b) No. The requirements of Nirodh for the National Family Planning Programme are, however, being met partly by utilising free gifts of Nirodh given by friendly countries and partly by resorting to purchases from other indigenous sources.

(c) Government have approved in principle the proposal to double the production capacity of the Nirodh Factory of Hindustan Latex Limited. The Company has been asked to submit a detailed Project Report.

Conditions of Commonwealth illegal immigrants detained in U. K. Jails

1440. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news appearing in the 'Indian Express' of the 24th April, 1971 that Commonwealth illegal immigrants in U. K. are kept in harrowing conditions in the British jails ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to see that their conditions are improved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report which appeared in the 'Indian Express' of the 24th April 1971 appears to have been based on a report in the *Sunday Times* of April 11. These reports seem to give an exaggerated picture of conditions in Penotnville prison. Soon after the *Sunday Times* report appeared, our High Commission in London made necessary enquiries through the British Home Office in the matter. While there is undoubted over-crowding, conditions in the prison are not quite as bad as depicted in the news story. There are 1200 prisoners in Pentonville prison at any one time, of whom illegal immigrants from various parts of the world constitute not more than a hundred. Being unconvicted prisoners, the latter get better treatment than the remaining 1100 convicted prisoners. Illegal immigrants are allowed to wear their own clothes, eat their own food supplied by friends, and meet visitors. They do not have to work and can even meet each

other at specified hours. In view of the above and also in view of the fact that immigrants held in Pentonville prison belong to all parts of the world and stay there for short periods, no further approach to the British Government was made.

Conference of State Health Secretaries and Family Planning Officers

1441. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA :
SHRI DASARATHA DEB :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the decision and the recommendations of the Conference of the State Health Secretaries and Family Planning Officers thereof ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The main recommendations of the Conference of State Health Secretaries ,Administrative Medical Officers, Family Planning Officers and Mass Education and Information Officers held from 28th to 30th April, 1971 are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No.LT--3H, 71]

(b) The recommendations are under consideration.

Visit by Russian Oil Experts to India

1442. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Russian Oil experts who concluded their visit to India recently have made plans for oil exploration by deep well drilling at Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and they are evaluating prospects of various areas to determine priorities to be undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(b) the time by which the evaluation will be completed and the areas being evaluated ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission had already taken a decision to conduct deep drilling in Jaisalmer area. The Russian Oil experts, who visited the country recently, agreed with this decision.

Another Soviet team, which came before the above mentioned Russian Oil experts, and which is still in India is currently engaged in a study which includes the evaluation of the prospects of the various areas and determination of the priorities of work to be undertaken.

(b) The study will cover all sedimentary basins in the country and is likely to be completed by September, 1971.

Training to Ceylonese personnel to fly MIG-17

1443. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ceylon Government have requested India to train the Ceylonese personnel to fly MIG-17 aircraft, given to them by Russia ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request has been accepted in principle.

Heads of Indian Missions abroad

1444. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials and non-officials working as Heads of Indian Missions abroad ; and

(b) the comparative annual figures since 1967 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On

date there are 55 career and 16 non-career Heads of Missions accredited to one or more countries. The 16 non-career Heads of Missions include non-officials, non-IFS Officers and retired officers.

(b) Year	No. of career diplomats	No. of non-career diplomats
1967	50	16
1968	58	17
1969	58	17
1970	59	15

पाकिस्तान को विरोध-पत्र

1445. **श्री ओंकार वेरवा :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी, 1969 से भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को कुल कितने विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से सरकार को कितने विरोध-पत्रों के उत्तर प्राप्त हो गये हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) 195

(ख) 73

Production of antibiotics by I. D. P. L. at Rishikesh Plant

1446. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of antibiotics produced by the Rishikesh Plant of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited ;

(b) whether the capacity of the tetracycline group of antibiotics was fixed at 120 tonnes when the actual consumption was 10 tonnes Per year ; and

(c) the reasons for raising the capacity of manufacturing of 70 tonnes of Chlorotetracycline when doctors in India no longer prescribe this antibiotic ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total value of antibiotics produced at Rishikesh Plant of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. during 1970-71, was of the order of Rs. 558.90 lakhs.

(b) The detailed project report envisaged a total capacity of 120 tonnes of the tetracycline group of antibiotics but the actual capacity created is only 76.5 tonnes per annum including 26.5 tonnes of chlorotetracycline. The present demand in the country for tetracycline Hcl is of the order of 90 tonnes.

(c) The capacity for chlorotetracycline actually created in the plant is only 26.5 tonnes. In view of the lack of adequate demand for this item various proposals for alternative use of the capacity are under consideration.

Financial aid for expansion of hospitals in West Bengal

1447. SHRI SUBHODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have asked for any financial help for expansion of Hospital as well as for supply of sufficient medicines ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING, AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal have recently requested for additional funds for establishment of 100 clinics under the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. For this purpose they have requested the Health Ministry to take up the matter with the Planning Commission for increasing the Plan provision for Health for West Bengal by Rs. 231 lakhs. At present the approved outlay for the Health Sector in the State Plan is Rs. 1,563 lakhs. This proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

Further in connection with the relief work for refugees from East Bengal, the Government of West Bengal have forwarded a scheme for medical care and health relief measures inclu-

ding water supply and sanitation. The Ministry of Rehabilitation have now approved the scheme subject to technical details being cleared.

In so far as the supply of medical stores is concerned, supplies are being made to the Government of West Bengal, as also to the other States where refugees have come, to meet their requirements.

Survey for Oil in West Bengal

1448. SHRI SUBHOD HANSDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether search for natural oil in West Bengal has been abandoned ;

(b) if not, the areas selected for surveying and the stage at which the survey result stands ; and

(c) whether any drilling will be made on the basis of the survey results ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Seismic surveys have so far been concentrated in areas south-west to south-east of Calcutta, covering Tamluk-Haldia, Budge Budge-Diamond Harbour, Bodra-Port Canning and Barasat areas. These are areas where prospects of finding oil are considered particularly favourable. These areas have been covered by semi-detailed seismic reflection surveys, with detailed seismic surveys in Cheitanyapur-Haldia, Budge Budge-Bawali, Bodra and Barasat areas, using analogue magnetic recording instruments. During the field seasons 1970-71, two parties have been working in and around Bodra area with digital seismic-units.

(c) Drilling will be undertaking if these digital seismic surveys indicate the presence of favourable structures for oil/gas accumulations.

Retrenchmeut of Naval Employees

1449. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of employees in the Naval Bakery, Naval Base, Cochin have been retrenched from the service ;

(b) if so, the total number of employees retrenched ;

(c) the reasons for the said retrenchment ; and

(d) the steps taken to absorb them in some alternative posts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c) As the bakery at Cochin has been closed down, 15 employees have been retrenched.

(d) Efforts are being made to offer alternative appointments to the affected individuals.

Formation of Joint Committee of Government and Drug Industry Representatives to study the Impact of Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970

1450. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drug industry has suggested the formation of a joint committee of Government and industry representatives to study the effects of Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970 and its implementation ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) A suggestion that a Joint Committee be set up to study the effects of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970 was made in the speech of the Chairman, Reception Committee at the 6th All India Drugs and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Conference held in Bombay on the 2nd May, 1971. The then Minister in charge of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri D. R. Chavan) who inaugurated the meeting pointed out that the drugs industry and the trade have been consulted from time to time regarding the working of the Drug (Prices Control) Order 1970 and that the practice would be continued. He added that in the circumstances, the setting up of a formal committee of the kind proposed was not considered necessary, by Government.

Plastic Cornea Grafting

1451. SHRI D. K. PANDA :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have verified the rival claims made by two teams of Eye-Surgeon at Patiala and Delhi regarding the pioneering work in Plastic cornea grafting ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING, AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research has supported studies on clinical trials of keratoprosthesis at two centres namely, Government Medical College, Patiala and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. At Patiala, the work was started in June, 1969. According to the latest report received, keratoprosthesis made of methyl methacrylate was implanted in the eyes of 4 patients successfully, the first operation having been performed in December, 1969. Follow up has shown no indication of any foreign body reaction towards the implanted keratoprosthesis, causing extrusion of the implant or demanding removal of the keratoprosthesis. Vision has improved except in one case where there was retinal malfunction.

At the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi, similar work was undertaken in April, 1970. In the latest report received, it is stated that a methyl methacrylate polymer has been prepared by the special technique of ultraviolet polymerisation. The apparatus and the technical details of polymerisation have been indigenously developed. Various designs of plastic cornea have been experimented upon animals and final selection has been made for clinical trials. The first grafting of this indigenously made plastic cornea was done on the 28th April, 1971 and the patient can now recognise faces.

Commissioning of First Indian Built Naval Frigate, Nilgiri

1452. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been delay in commissioning of first Indian-built Naval Frigate, Nilgiri ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes sir ; by about 5 months.

(b) The delay is the result of cumulative effect of the difficulties experienced in this first ever production of a highly sophisticated Frigate in the country.

Rejection of offer of Government accommodation by Employees

1453. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government servants who were offered Government accommodation on Doctors' recommendations, but did not accept the same up to the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the reasons for not accepting the Government accommodation ; and

(c) how much loss Government has suffered due to Government quarters remaining vacant owing to rejection of offers by the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Out of 649 Govt. employees, who were offered general pool accommodation on medical grounds in Delhi, New Delhi, during the period from December, 1967 to March, 1971, only 17 employees did not accept the allotments.

(b) In 15 cases no reasons for non-acceptance of the allotments were given by the employees concerned but in 2 cases the employees concerned did not accept the allotments as they wanted accommodation in a particular area.

(c) According to the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules, when an acceptance is not received from the officer concerned to whom the allotment is made, within the stipulated period, the accommodation is allotted to the next officer on the waiting list. The question of loss of revenue does not arise.

Cut in the U. N. Budget

1454. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether India's delegate to U. N. has felt concerned over the slashing by the Secretary-General of the U. N. Budget ; and

(b) if so, the effect of this cut on the financial commitments to support the activities of the U. N. Organisational systems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Secretary General gave an assurance that the reduction would not affect the implementation of the approved work programme of the U. N. It will be possible to assess the impact on the work programme only after the conclusion of the financial year 1971.

Recommendations made by Shantilal H. Shah Committee on Oil Prices

1455. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to curb the remittances in the light of the recommendations made by Shantilal H. Shah Committee on Oil prices ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Government initially asked the Oil Companies to report the extent of their remittances on account of Engineering Services, Technical Information Services, Royalties, Licence Fees etc. The Oil Companies have stated that they have not remitted any amount not permissible either under the provisions of the Refinery Agreements or by the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The matter is being further pursued.

Expenditure on Allopathic, Homoeopathic and other remedies of treatments

1456. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been spent by Central Government on Allopathic remedy of treatment and how much on Homoeopathic and other Indian remedies of treatment, including research thereon, in the financial year ending 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the steps taken to assist and popularise Homoeopathic and Indian remedies of treatment ; and

(c) whether adequate funds and facilities would be made available for Homoeopathy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Health is a State subject and provision of medical care is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. In Delhi, however, the Central Government servants are governed by the Central Government Health Scheme. There are 60 Allopathic, 5 Ayurvedic and 2 Homoeopathic dispensaries functioning under the Central Government Health Scheme. The expenditure during the year 1970-71 amounted to :

Allopathy	.. Rs.	1,04,45,000
Ayurveda	.. Rs.	3,56,000
Homoeopathy	.. Rs.	43,000

In respect of Central Government servants and members of their families residing outside Delhi, they are governed by the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules except for Allahabad and Bombay where the Central Government Health Scheme is in operation only on Allopathic lines. The expenditure in respect of these two cities was as follows :

Bombay	.. Rs.	6.51 lakhs
Allahabad	.. Rs.	12.46 lakhs

Since expenditure on medical treatment is reimbursed to other Central Government servants by the various Departments/Ministries, figures of expenditure in this respect are not available with this Ministry.

With regard to research a sum of Rs. 155 lakhs was spent by the Indian Council of Medical Research during the year 1970-71 ; while the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy gave grants amounting to Rs. 53 lakhs during the same period for research purposes.

(b) The Government of India have established a Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy which body is giving grants to the various institutions engaged in rerearch. In addition, grants are given to a number of Ayurvedic medical colleges for upgrading the existing Departments. A Central Council of Indian Medicine is being established under an Act of Parliament for regulating Ayurvedic education and its practice. Necessary legislation for the setting up of a similar Council for Homoeopathy is under consideration.

The Government of India have informed all State Governments to the effect that along with modern system of Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathic system of medicine should contribute towards the development of the National Health Services in the country. It is, therefore, also for the State Governments to take necessary steps to propagate the Indian systems of medicine including Homoeopathy.

(c) In the Fourth Plan a sum of Rs. 58.30 lakhs has been provided for undergraduate education in Homoeopathy and a sum of Rs. 36.98 lakhs for Research Schemes.

Production of .22 Rifles, Pistols and Revolvers for Public Use

1457. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Department has produced for public use 2.2 Rifles, Pistols and Revolvers;

(b) if so, the prices thereof; and

(c) by what time these fire arms will be available in the market; and

(d) what estimate for marketing these fire arms has been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Department of Defence Production has plans to produce for public use .22 Rifles (and not 2.2 Rifles) and .32" Pistols. There is no plan to produce Revolvers for public use.

(b) Prices would be decided after the bulk manufacture has been started.

(c) The pilot batch of .22 Rifles has been manufactured. As soon as this batch is cleared in proof bulk production will be taken up. Every effort is being made to put the Rifles in the market as early as possible. A project has recently been sanctioned for the manufacture of certain army stores and .32" Pistols for the civilian use and though the manufacture is expected to be established in about 3 years time, the capacity would be initially utilised for production of service stores.

(d) No indication can be given at this stage.

Visit of the Officials of F.A.C.T. to foreign countries

1458. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the officials of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kerala have gone abroad during the last three years;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on these trips; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) The number of officers of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited who had gone abroad during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon are given below:—

Year	Number of officers	Expenditure
1968-69	66	Rs. 6,74,891/-
1969-70	47	Rs. 4,18,086/-
1970-71	18	Rs. 1,22,117/-

(c) The officers of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited were sent to Japan, Italy, U.S.A., U. K., Ceylon and Syriya in connection with the designing, etc. of the projects under implementation by the Company, for negotiation on tenders of foreign countries for setting up of plants and for training under USAID programmes.

Doctors Working in Emergency Department in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

1459. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Doctors working in Emergency Department in Willingdon Hospital do not pay proper attention to the patients ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered any proposal to make surprise visits to such Hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. Patients are looked after by the doctors on duty.

(b) Officers of the Directorate General of Health Services visit the Hospital frequently sometimes without intimation to the Hosptial

Employment in MIG Factory

1460. SHRI G. Y, KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons given employment in the Sonabada MIG Factory since its inception ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were given opportunities; and

(c) the criteria adopted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Number of persons employed in MIG Factory, Sunabada as on 1st January, 1971 is 2484.

(b) 139 belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) In 1969, a directive was issued by the Government laying down the percentage of vacancies to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for various classes of employees. This directive was amended in 1970. The directive as amended also lays down the procedure for carrying forward vacancies if suitable candidates are not available in a particular year. The Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is currently following these directives.

Purchase of Submarines from Britain

1461. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India is trying to buy submarines from Britain ; and

(b) if so, the total financial implications of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) It is our policy to acquire military hardware from a variety of sources, depending on its suitability and availability. It will not be in public interest to disclose details.

Effects of Deficiency of Protein on Health of Adults

1462. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study conducted by the doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, revealed that an average Indian consumes only three quarters as much protein now as he did in 1965 and that deficiency of protein has serious effects not only on children but can also seriously impair the health of adults ;

(b) whether Government have studied the implications of the finding of the doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in its nutritional programmes in an effort to check the decline in the consumption of protein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHAYA) : (a) Recent studies conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences among the rural population of the Nainital District in Uttar Pradesh revealed that deficiency of calories and proteins can impair the health of not only children but also of adults. The Institute have not made any studies for

comparing the present consumption of protein to that in 1965.

(b) and (c) Government are alive to the problem of protein calorie mal-nutrition in the country and a coordinated approach towards the problem of mal-nutrition is being undertaken by the various Departments of the Government. This comprises supplementary feeding programmes amongst the vulnerable sections of the population, production of nutrition education and extension, applied nutrition programmes, and treatment and screening of early cases. The following measures are adopted to improve the level of nutrition :

1. Supplementry feeding is provided through the following programmes which are run with aid of various agencies :
   (a) Feeding under the Applied Nutrition Programme ;
   (b) Feeding through Balwadis ;
   (c) School feeding programme ; and
   (d) M.C.H. milk feeding programme.
2. Imparting nutrition education to the mothers to enable them to utilise commonly available cheap foods for providing nutritious diet to their childern.
3. Treatment of early cases of malnutrition through MCH Centres.
4. The Department of Food have taken steps to combat protein malnutrition among children and other vulnerable group by starting projects for the mauufacture of high protein foods such as 'BALAHAR', MULTIPURPOSE FOOD AND WEANING FOOD.
5. Production of adequate quantity of food of right quality to the extent possible.
6. Provision of adequate distribution machinery to ensure adequate amount of food to all segments of population.
7. Control of environmental sanitation in order to reduce infection which always precipitiates malnutrition.
8. Specific ameliorative measures against certain malnutrition conditions like anaemic, goitre, keratomalacio etc.

दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां गिराने मे राजनीतिक नेताओं का हस्तक्षेप

1463. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई :** क्या **निर्माण तथा आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्रवक्ता के अनुसार लोक सभा के गत चुनावों के उपरांत दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों की संख्या में असामान्य रूप में वृद्धि हुई है और कुछ राजनीतिक नेताओं के हस्तक्षेप के कारण इनके गिराने में बाधा हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा ऐसा कोई ब्यान जारी नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Exploration of Oil with Foreign Collaboration,

1464. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to have foreign collaboration for exploration of oil reserves in the country ; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mediation by Swiss Government regarding Repatriation of Diplomats

1465 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Swiss Government had

offered to mediate between India and Pakistan over the evacuation of the Indian Diplomatic personnel from Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether the efforts of the Swiss Government have yielded any results ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same and whether any other country has offered to negotiate in the matter ; and

(d) if not, how Government propose to secure the release of the Indian diplomats ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Swiss Government on the request of the Government of Pakistan, agreed to lend their good offices in regard to the arrangements for ascertaining the wishes of those members of the erstwhile Pakistan Mission in Calcutta who declared their allegiance to the Government of Bangla Desh.

(b) Negotiations are still continuing.

(c) Negotiations have become protracted because of Pakistan's unreasonable insistence that it is India's responsibility to make those persons of the erstwhile Pakistan Mission in Calcutta who changed their allegiance to the Bangla Desh Government, to meet a representative of the Pakistan Government individually. We have made it clear that this is a matter for these persons themselves to decide.

(d) As stated above negotiations are continuing in this matter.

Jobless Doctors in Mysore State

1466. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Doctors who are jobless in Mysore State :

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the House Surgeon's Association of Mysore in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING, AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Appointment of a Commission to study the aspects of manufacturing and marketing of drugs

1467. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association has approached the Union Government to set up a Commission to go into all the aspects of manufacturing and marketing of drugs ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government feel that there is no need to set up any such Commission at this stage as they are fully saized of all matters relating to manufacuring, pricing and marketing of drugs in the country.

Recruitment of Staff in Eastern Branch of Indian Oil Corporation.

1468. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers and staff recruited for Eastern Branch of the Indian Oil Corporation during the last three years (yearwise) ;

(b) the comparative figures of officers and staff during the last three years ;

(c) the reason for making recruitment of officers in the Corporation in a disproportionate manner ;

(d) the details of restrictions imposed during 1968-69 and 1969-70 on new recruit-

ment of clerical cadres for the Eastern Branch and the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether similar restrictions were imposed in regard to the recruitment of officers ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The position is as below :—

Year	Officers	Staff	Total
1968-69	15	125	140
1969-70	19	117	136
1970-71	6	70	76

(b) The comparative strength of officers and staff including transfers is as below :

Year	Officers	Staff	Total
1968-69	308	1522	1830
1969-70	347	1608	1955
1970-71	372	1650	2022

(c) Considering the nature of business of the Marketing Division, there is no disproportionate recruitment of officers.

(d) Additional requirements of officers and staff are established only after scientific work studies are undertaken. The question of placing any special restrictions on recruitment of clerical cadres, therefore, does not arise.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Loans to various Housing Schemes in the States

1469. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central assistance in the form of loans and grants, sanctioned and disbursed to each State and Union Territory on account of (i) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, (ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme, (iii) Slum Improvement Scheme, (iv) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, (v) Colliery Labour Housing Scheme, and (vi) Rural Housing Scheme during the year 1970-71 ;

(b) the actual utilisation of Central assistance by each State and Union Territory on each of the housing schemes during the same period ;

(c) the total number of houses planned to be constructed under each of the housing schemes by each State and Union Territory during the year 1970-71 ;

(d) the total number of houses actually constructed during the same period ; and

(e) the housing schemes taken up in the current year by each State and Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) Four of the Schemes namely, Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme (now known as Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community), Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Slum Clearance/Imptovement Scheme and the Village Housing Project Scheme, introduced by this Ministry, are included in the State Sector. Since the beginning of the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to the States for various State sector programmes, including these Schemes, is being'given in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without its being tied to any specific Scheme or Head of development. The State Governments are free to determine the amounts they would like to allocate out of the block central assistance, for implementation of any of the State sector schemes, according to their own requirements and priorities. Central assistance allocated and actually utilised by the State Governments for these four schemes during 1970-71, has not been reported by them. Similarly the amounts actually utilised by the Union Territories with legislature for implementation of these schemes during 1970-71, have not yet been communicated by them. As regards Union Territories without legislature, the Central assistance allocated and drawn under the four schemes is indicated in statement I laid on the Table of thr House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—342/71]

Central assistance allocated and drawn by the various State Governments and Union Territories under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is a Cen-

tral Sector Scheme, is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—342/71]

As regards the housing scheme for coal miners, no Central financial assistance is given to the State Governments and Union Territories. However, assistance is given to the managements of collieries out of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. During 1970-71, Rs. 128.20 lakhs were paid to the managements by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.

(c) and (d) Information relating to the number of houses sanctioned and completed during 1970-71, based on progress reports received so far from the State Governments in respect of the four State sector housing schemes and the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers is given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—342/71]

As regards the Housing Scheme for Coal Miners, against 6000 houses planned to be constructed by various Colliery managements during the year 1970-71, 4,180 houses were completed.

(e) Apart from the schemes mentioned above, all other Social Housing Schemes of this Ministry *viz.* Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Land Aequisition and Development Scheme, and Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees are being continued during the current financial year, and will continue to remain in force during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

नेहरू होम्योपैथिक कालेज, नई दिल्ली के विस्तार के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

1470. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली की डिफेंस कालोनी में स्थित नेहरू-होम्योपैथिक कालेज के विकास और विस्तार के लिये केन्द्र सरकार ने अनुदान और सहायता के रूप में कितनी धन राशि दी है;

(ख) भविष्य में इसके विकास और विस्तार के लिये सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के लिये इसे कितना अनुदान दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : (क) 1964 से 1970 तक के वर्षों में, इस कालेज को 3,14,000 रुपये दिये गये हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बतलाया है कि उन्होंने इसके विकास के लिये कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है ।

भारत सरकार उप स्नातक होम्योपैथिक शिक्षा के वर्तमान स्तर में सुधार कर उसका विकास करने के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देने की एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है । इसन ब्यौरों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में एक लाख रु० देने के एक प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रहा है ।

होम्योपैथी अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों की स्थापना

1471. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में होम्योपैथी अनुसन्धान केन्द्र के स्थापित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित हो जाएंगे तथा उनपर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा और

होम्योपैथी को केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषद के सीधे नियंत्रण में दो अनुसन्धान संस्थान काम कर रहे हैं और देश के 10 अन्य अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों को वह वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। परिषद 1971-72 में दो और अनुसन्धान केन्द्र तथा 1972-73 और 1973-74 में एक-एक केन्द्र खोलना चाहता है। परिषद के शासी निकाय ने चौथी योजना अवधि में होम्योपैथिक अनुसन्धान योजनाओं के लिए 36.98 लाख रुपये का पावधान करना स्वीकार कर लिया है।

Incentives to Doctors to work in Rural Hospitals

1472. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there continues to be tremendous dearth of doctors in the rural Hospitals and Health Centres and large number of centres are still without doctors ;

(b) if so, to what extent the situation is improved since August 26, 1969 when the then Health Minister informed Parliament that of the 4919 Primary Health Centres in the country, 352 were without doctors ; and

(c) what new incentives were offered by Government to attract doctors taking rural services and what were the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Only 280 out of 5092 Primary Health Centres were without doctors as on 31-12-1970. 3182 Primary Health Centres have only one doctor each.

(b) The number of Primary Health Centres has increased to 5092 as against 4919 and the number of Primary Health Centres without doctors has gone down to 820 from 352 as informed earlier.

(c) The Government of India have evolved a scheme for giving an allowance of Rs. 150.00 p. m. to the doctors taking rural services in 400 difficult rural areas.

As this a State subject, following steps are taken by the State/Union Territory Governments to attract the doctors to take the rural services :

1. Formation of unified cadres for doctors working in rural as well as urban areas.

2. Provision of total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity etc.

3. Improvement of physical facilities of Primary Health Centres, particularly in respect of buildings, residential quarters.

4. Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural areas.

5. Grant of advance increments.

Some States have also offered scholarships/stipends to the medical students for binding them for service in rural areas for a certain number of years.

Training in Skyjacking by Pakistan to Naga, Mizo and Kuki Hostiles

1473. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has constructed a small landing strip south-east of Rangamati in East Pakistan where training in skyjacking is being imparted to Naga, Mixo and Kuki hostiles ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey for Oil in Orissa

1474. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reconnaissance gravity-cum-magnetic survey has been done by the Oil and

Natural Gas Commission in the coastal districts of Orissa to find out oil in that area ; if so, the result of the survey : and

(b) when Government propose to take up exploration work in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Results of these surveys have indicated possibilities of thickening of sedimentary rocks towards the coast in a south-easterly direction.

(b) As stated above, exploration work in the sense of surveys has already been taken up in the past in this area. Further, seismic surveys are also planned for the future. As for exploratory drilling it would be undertaken only after the seismic surveys lead to the discovery of favourable structures.

Setting up of a Nylon Factory in Tamil Nadu

1475. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed the setting up of a Nylon factory in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the request ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An application from the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (a State Government undertaking) for a licence to set up a nylon yarn unit in Tamil Nadu has been received and is under consideration of the Government.

Killing of Hindus in East Bengal by West Pakistan Army

1476. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minisrer of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the total number of Hindus residing in East Bengal who have been killed by the West Pakistan Army during their current fight with freedom fighters.

(b) if so, their number : and

(c) whether Government have taken up officially the cause of Hindus with the Government of Pakistan and if so, their reaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) No precise assessment has been possible.

(c) Government have in the past reminded the Pakistan Government frequently of its obligation to its minority communities and it will take this up with the Pakistan Government when more precise information becomes available of the consequences of events in East Bengal since the 25th March.

Petro-Chemical Complex in Tamil Nadu

1477. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have requested the Central Government for setting up a Petro-Chemical complex in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) An application from the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the grant of a licence for setting up a petrochemical complex in Tamil Nadu has been received and is under consideration:

संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों से सम्बद्ध नौकरों के क्वार्टरों में सफाई सम्बन्धी प्रबन्ध

1478. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैटों से सम्बद्ध नौकरों के क्वार्टरों के लिए सफाई के उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध नहीं किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन क्वार्टरों में बिजली पानी देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैटों से संलग्न सर्वेंटस् क्वार्टरों के लिए सफाई की उचित व्यवस्था विद्यमान है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Doubling of Haldia-Barauni Pipeline

1479. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Haldia-Barauni Pipeline is going to be doubled very soon ;

(b) whether the construction of the second line will be done departmentally or through contracts ;

(c) whether it will go side by side of the existing pipeline ;

(d) whether this time coal-belt areas will be avoided ; and

(e) whether further defects in the original line will be found out and remedied ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). When the present Haldia-Barauni Pipeline is utilised for the transportation of crude, it would be necessary to lay a separate product pipeline to transport products to Mourigram and Rajbandh installations. The new pipeline will follow the same alignment as the present pipeline from Haldia to Baradabar in the acquired Right-of-Way. From Baradabar to Rajbandh either the existing alignment can be followed or as an alternative a new alignment can be made from Mourigram to Rudrani beyond which the pipeline will follow the alignment of the existing pipeline up to Rajbandh. The second alternative will reduce the overall length of the pipeline, but needs a survey to be conducted between Mourigram and Rudrani. No decision has yet been taken whether the line will be constructed departmentally or through contractors.

(d) The new pipeline will terminate at Rajbandh about 20 KMs away from the coal field area.

(e) No further defects in the original line have been found.

Rehabilitation, training and appoint ment of Ex-servicemen

1480. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a novel scheme to rehabilitate ex-servicemen has been sponsored by some industrial firms ;

(b) if so, whether in collaboration with the Director General of Resettlement of the Defence Ministry, the firms are recruiting retired Army Officers for training in several courses and to appoint them in production engineering, personal and civil administrative departments of their respective offices later ; and

(c) whether many of thet rained ex-Officers are also working on a contract basis in the Border Security Force ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such scheme for Ex-servicemen. However, such a scheme has been organised, in collaboration with M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., for officers of the rank of Lt. Col. to Brig., and of equivalent ranks in the other two Services, who have retired or are due to retire, and are below 48 years of age. Nine officers of these ranks have joined the training which commenced at the Administrative Staff College on 10th May, 1971 and is likely to last for about one year, including in-plant training in certain firms. While there is no guarantee of a job being given to each of these officer trainees at the end of the training period, it is expected that they will normally make the grade and be absorbed in one of the firms participating in the scheme.

(c) No trained ex-Army officers are working in the BSF on *contract* basis. Retired Army officers are, however, serving in the BSF on re-employment terms.

Diversification of production of Soda Ash in Western Region

1481. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to diversify the production of Soda Ash in Western region; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce the import of 10,000 tonnes of Soda Ash per annum through the State Trading Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There is concentration of the soda ash industry in the Western region. Three out of the four existing units, accounting for a capacity of 430,000 tonnes/year out of a total of 470,000 tonnes/year, are located in that region. Appreciating the need for dispersal of the industry, letters of intent have been issued for the establishment of two units, one in Maharashtra and another in Tamil Nadu for a capacity of 66,000 tonnes/year each. A letter of intent has also been issued for effecting substantial expansion to the existing unit in U.P. by 110,000 tonnes/year. A proposal for the establishment of a soda ash unit of 66,000 tonnes/year capacity at Haldia in West Bengal is also under consideration.

(b) The following steps have been taken to minimize imports and to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible :—

(i) Existing units have been asked to increase production to the extent possible.

(ii) Applications for the establishment of additional capacity have been invited recently by means of a Press Note, for ensuring more production as a long-term solution.

Statue of Mahatma Gandhi at New Delhi

1482. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee constituted by Government last year for selecting the site and design for putting up the statue of Mahatma Gandhi at New Delhi has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee of Assessors was constituted only to select the final design of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi to be installed near India Gate.

(b) The Committee did not find any of the eight maquettes submitted by the sculptors, suitable for the purpose of erecting a national memorial in honour of Gandhiji.

(c) Government agree with the above finding of the Committee.

Safety and security of Personnel and Records of Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Dacca and in other places in Pakistan

1483. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the developments leading to the closure of Indian Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Dacca and that of the Pak Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Calcutta since April, 1971 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure the safety and personal security of Indian diplomatic personnel and Deputy High Commission records in Dacca in particular and of Indian Diplomatic personnel and their family members in different centres of Pakistan like Karachi and Islamabad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On the 18th April, the erstwhile Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta, Mr. Hossain Ali, and 54 members of his staff renounced their allegiance to the Government of Pakistan in order to serve the cause of Bangla Desh.

On the 20th April the Pakistan Government appointed Mr. Mehdi Masud as their new Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta. Mr. Hossain Ali, however, refused to surrender to him the building and premises of the erstwhile Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta. Thereupon, on the 23rd April, the Pakistan Government announced the closure of their Mission in Calcutta with effect from the 26th April, 1971, and asked the Indian Mission in Dacca to be closed on the same date. The explanation given by the Pakistan Government for this action was that the Government of India did not afford necessary facilities to the newly appointed Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner.

(b) The Pakistan Government has been reminded that it is their responsibility to ensure the safety of all the personnel of our Missions in Pakistan, including our erstwhile Mission in Dacca. They have also been reminded that international law and diplomatic practice enjoin on them the duty to provide facilities for the return of our staff, their personal belongings and official property and records.

Expenditure on Foreign Missions of India

1484. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Ambassadorial and other offices under his Ministry existing outside India as on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the expenses incurred by such Ambassadorial and other offices individually in the last financial year ending on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(c) in how many of these offices Indian manufactured cars which have been provided by Government are being used by our offices attending those Embassies etc. : and

(d) if all of them are not using the Indian manufactured cars, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—343/71]

Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh

1485. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to start a Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh has been taken by the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, when and where the school will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) and (b) A Sainik School is started in a State only on receipt of a proposal to that effect from the State Government. Government of India have not received any proposal from the Himachal Pradesh Government to start a Sainik School.

Visit by Indian Oil Corporation's Delegation to U.A.R.

1486. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian delegation led by the Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation visited U.A.R. last year ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the visit ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To descuss with the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation the feasibility of importing El-Morgan crude oil from U.A.R. in India and other matters of mutual interest.

(c) The delegation reported that El-Morgan crude was of interest to the IOC.

The other matters of mutual interest discussed during this meeting were :-

(1) import of petroleum products from India by EGPC ;

(2) exchange of trainees in the field of refining, exploration and offshore drilling ;

(3) possibility of India assisting UAR in some of their refining and petroleum projects ; and

(4) collaboration in setting up of the Egyptian Petroleum Institute.

Follow up actions are underway.

Decline in Production of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

1487. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (KOTAH) : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nitrogenous fertilizer production for the year 1970 has gone down by a million tonnes ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The production of nitrogenous fertilizers in the year 1970 was 8,04,042 tonnes in terms of nitrogen. No target of production for the calendar year 1970 was fixed, but the revised target for 1970-71 (April. 70—March, 71) was 8,50,000 tonnes of nitrogen. As against this, the production was 8.3 lakh tonnes. The slight shortfall in production compared to target was mainly due to power cut in Nangal factory and due to accidents and labour troubles in the factories at Kanpur, Baroda and Rourkela.

Cases of Keratoplasty in Delhi

1488. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Keratoplasty (corneal grafting) cases undertaken in Delhi from 1st January, 1970 to 30th April, 1971 ;

(b) the number of successful cases ; and

(c) the special facilities provided for further research in Keratoplasty ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b).

	No. of cases undertaken	No. of successful cases
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi.	92	94%
Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	2	1
Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.	322	229

(c) All facilities for research exist at the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi. The Indian Council of Medical Research are financing two research schemes, namely, (1) Therapeutic value of Keratoplasty in alkaline and Acid Burns of the Cornea and (2) Role of immuno suppressive agents in graft re-action.

Blood donations in Tripura

1489. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Blood Bank of Tripura has been completely disorganised ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to get blood donations in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल नगर का विकास

1490. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल नगर के विकास के लिये कोई विस्तृत योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या हैं और इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि का आवंटन किया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) "नगर विकास" के विस्तृत कार्यक्रमों का बनाना राज्य क्षेत्र में है। "नगर विकास" परियोजनाओं को बनाने तथा मंजूर करने में राज्य सरकारें सक्षम हैं। निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय के पास मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भोपाल नगर के लिए बनाई गई विकास योजना का कोई ब्यौरा नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना

1491. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है।

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा नामक स्थान पर कोयले पर आधारित एक उर्वरक सन्यन्त्र की स्थापना का अनुमोदन किया है, जिसकी यूरिया के रूप में 1,229,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता होगी। इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस प्रायोजना को ठीक समय में कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा क्योंकि इसके कार्यक्रम के बारे में अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

Eastern Headquarter of Oil and Natural Gas Commission without General Manager

1492. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the eastern headquarter of Oil and Natural Gas Commission is without a General Manager for months together ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is hampering the proper working of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) : The post of General Manager, Eastern Region, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, at Nazira (Assam) fell vacant on April 19, 1970, due to retirement of the incumbent. The efforts of the Commission, since then, to find a suitable person to man this post substantively, have not succeeded as yet, and are still continuing.

(c) No, Sir. To avoid any dislocation of work, the Commission have appointed senior officers to officiate in the post and to attend to its duties, till a substantive appointment to this post was made.

Removing of Rigs from Shivasagar district without drilling

1493. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently in Eastern Region, Oil and Natural Gas Commission had prepared some ground in five places in Shivasagar district and fixed rigs and subsequently removed them without drilling ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir. There has been no case in the recent past where Oil and Natural Gas Commission in their Eastern Region have moved a Rig out of drill-site without drilling the well.

(b) Does not arise.

नगरों तथा गांवों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए मकान

1494. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगरों में कितने व्यक्ति आवास की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था के बिना रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) गांवों में कितने व्यक्ति आवास की पर्याप्त सुविधाओं के बिना रह रहे हैं ;

(ग) उपयुक्त मकानों के बिना रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए सस्ते मकानों तथा न्यूनतम सुविधाओं की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी; और

(घ) आगामी 5 वर्षों में वर्षवार ऐसे कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) इस बारे में फिलहाल कोई विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1971 की जनगणना में इस बारे में एकत्रित किए गए ब्यौरे की जांच में काफी समय लगेगा। तथापि, चौथी योजना (1969-74) के लिए आवास पर कार्यकारी दल ने, योजना के आरम्भ में देश के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास की क्रमशः 119 लाख और 718 लाख एककों की कुल कमी का अनुमान लगाया था । ये आंकड़े इस मान्यता पर आधारित थे, कि प्रत्येक परिवार के पास उचित प्रकार का एक पक्का रहने योग्य रिहायशी एकक होना चाहिए तथा तदनुसार इसमें कच्चे तथा जीर्णावस्था के वे मकान शामिल हैं, जिनका बदला जाना अथवा पर्याप्त सुधार करना अपेक्षित है ।

(ग) उपलब्ध सीमित साधनों, उन साधनों पर मांगों की प्राथमिकताओं तथा समस्या की विशालता को देखते हुए, इसके समाधान के लिए समय की कोई सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती ।

(घ) सामाजिक आवास और नगर-विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 195.27 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल है। इस लागत से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, लगभग 2,00,000 मकानों के निर्माण किए जाने की आशा है ।

बिहार में कुष्ठ रोगियों को राहत देने के लिए सहायता

1495. **श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार बिहार में कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या 2.8 लाख है जब कि राज्य कुष्ठ रोगी प्राधिकरण द्वारा हाल ही में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार राज्य में उनकी संख्या 6.1 लाख है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य प्राधिकरण द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुष्ठ रोगियों को राहत देने हेतु सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार, बिहार में कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या 2.8 लाख है। यह संख्या 1963 में उपलब्ध मुख-विज्ञान (एपिडिमियोलाजिकल) आंकड़ों पर आधारित है। फिर भी राज्य सरकार के राज्य कुष्ठ अधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ऐसे कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या 6.1 लाख है।

(ख) 1955 में बिहार में चलाए गए राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत, घर-घर जाकर इलाज करने वाली चलती फिरती गाड़ी के आधार पर कुष्ठ रोगियों को चिकित्सीय राहत मुहैय्या करने के लिए पहले ही 22 कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण एककों तथा 10 सर्वेक्षण शिक्षा एवं उपचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है । इसके अतिरिक्त, कुष्ठ क्षेत्र में इस काम के लिए तीन स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान भी दिया जा रहा है । अब तक 25 लाख लोग इसके अन्तर्गत आ गए हैं और राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के उपर्युक्त तीनों संगठनों द्वारा 65679 मामले दर्ज किए गए है।

1971-72 में, राज्य सरकार को 2 कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण एककों, 5 सर्वेक्षण शिक्षा तथा उपचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने तथा एक पुराने सहायता प्राप्त केन्द्र को पूरे कुष्ठ नियंत्रण एकक के रूप में उन्नयन करने के लिए कह दिया गया है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस काम के लिए निर्धारित प्रतिमान के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

Central Aid for Road Development Plans for Delhi and New Delhi

1496. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount given by the Central Government to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee in connection with the road development plans during the last three years ; and

(b) how much of this amount has been spent by each of these authorities in this connection as on the 1st May, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The following amounts have been given by the Central Government to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee in connection with road development plans during the last 3 years *i.e.* 1968-69 to 1970-71 :

	(*Rs. in lakhs*)
Delhi Municipal Corporation :	Rs. 374.50
New Delhi Municipal Committee:	Rs. 66.915

The Delhi Municipal Corporation has also reported that Delhi Administration released a sum of Rs. 17.25 lacs for plan roads in 1968-69 & 1969-70 out of the additional resource raised by the Administration.

	(*Rs. in lakhs*)
(b) Delhi Municipal Corporation.	Rs 385.16
New Delhi Municipal Committee.	Rs. 65.50

Provision of Sewage and Drainage Facilities for Trans-Yamuna Areas in Delhi

1497. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any plans for the provision of sewage disposal and proper drainage facilities for the trans-Yamuna areas in Delhi ;

(b) since when these plans are pending ; and

(c) when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c) The exact position is being ascertained and the required information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of Tripura Town

1498. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been proposed by the Tripura Government for the development of Tripura Town, specially Agartala ; and

(b) if so, the nature of proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) The Government of Tripura have prepared a development plan for Greater Agartala, with the help of the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Government of Indian, to control and regulate future development of the town and its environs. The plan covers an area of approximately 16.340 acres, envisaged to accommodate a population of 3 lakhs by 1996. According to the plan, one lakh persons are to be accommodated in the existing Agartala town (between Haora river and Katakhal), another one lakh in Kunjban-Nandan Nagar Complex (north of Katakhal), and the remaining one lakh in areas south of Haora river in Jogindra Nagar, Champamura and Malya Nagar.

Staff working in Tripura Oil Exploration Areas

1499. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of staff working in Tripura Oil Exploration Areas ; and

(b) whether they have been provided with suitable accommodation and working conditions there ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) At present, 120 employees, including officers, are working in the Tripura Project.

(b) the staff have been provided with suitable accommodation and working conditions prevailing there are reported to be satisfactory.

Number of Votes in Wards of Ambala Cantonment Board

1500. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of votes in different Wards in Ambala Cantonment Board (Haryana) is extremely unequal ;

(b) whether the Ambala Cantonment Board has demanded reorganisation of the Wards to have equal number of votes vide its Resolution No. 9 dated the 13th October, 1970 ;

(c) if so, the decision of Government thereon ; and

(d) when the first elections of Ambala Cantonment Board will be held and whether the elections would be held on the basis of old or new wards ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) The distribution of voters amongst the Wards is unequal, varying from 2877 to 8610.

(b) The Resolution No. 9 dated 13.10.70 does not contain any demand for re-organisation of Wards.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Next election would ordinarily be due before 28th September, 1971, but no final decision has been taken thereon.

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Outbreak of Cholera in an Epidemic form among the Refugees from Bangla Desh

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The reported outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form among the refugees from Bangla Desh and action taken by the Government to meet the situation."

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : On a point of order, Sir. This is not an epidemic in the ordinary course. This relates to the whole question of Bangla Desh. In my calling attention notice, I had drawn the attention of the Home Minister. I do not know how it got changed into Health Minister. I do not know whether it was done by your office. The House expects either the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about the cholera epidemic and the Health Minister has to reply to it.

SHRI INDRAJEET GUPTA (Alipore) : The Prime Minister should at least be present here now, because she has returned from Calcutta.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The question is not merely of cholera epidemic. The qustion is of law and order situation in West Bengal. After coming from Calcutta, the Prime Minister should make a statement here *suo motu* (*Interruptions*).....

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : Mr. Panigrahi's call attention relates directly to health matters. If there are any other matters, they can be raised separately.

The sudden influx of refugees from East Bengal in large numbers following the unprecedented and brutal attack by the West Pakistan Army has posed a human problem of great magnitude. Government are alive to the emergent and large scale requirements of medical care arrangements for these refugees. We are doing all that lies within our means and we are stretching our means to the maximum; but we must all remember that the problem is colossal.

A majority of these refugees are arriving in a condition of exhaustion caused by malnutrition. A number of persons, it is reported have died after crossing the border. The precise cause of all the deaths reported is not known.

Most unfortunately and in spite of all the care we have taken, a growing number of cholera cases have been reported from the evacuee camps. It appears that the infection has been carried by the evacuees from East Bengal. Government are greatly concerned and we are fully in touch with the developments. We have information that there have been about 9,500 cases of cholera till June 4th and that about 1,250 persons have died. But for the timely and well organised efforts made by Government for preventive and curative medical care, the incidence of deaths might have been higher.

First reports about the occurrence of cholera cases were received in early May from Cachar District of Assam. Later, similar reports were received about cases from Malda, 24 Parganas and Nadia Districts also.

Fifty lakhs doses of preventive vaccine for cholera have already been supplied to the States bordering East Bengal. We have approached various agencies including foreign agencies for building up stocks of vaccine. For the treatment of cholera patients, supplies of Normal Saline and Molar-lactate have been arranged. Jet guns are being rushed to West Bengal. Disposable syringes are being sent.

We have transferred a 400-bedded mobile hospital from Rajasthan to West Bengal and sanctioned additional mobile hospital and beds. A number of doctors have been requisitioned from the Railways and AMC officers pressed into service.

For the transportation of patients, doctors, medicines and equipment, vehicles are being moved from Bombay and some have been obtained from the UNICEF at Calcutta.

The Indian Red Cross have arranged for supply of some nutritive food for the refugee children.

To meet the pressing need for safe drinking water in the refugee camps, 1500 tube-wells have already been commissioned in the camps.

We deputed a doctor from the All India Hygiene and Public Health Institute to study the situation and assess the precise cause of the reported deaths. Two epidemiological teams have been set up at Calcutta and Gauhati for emergency investigation of cases of out-break.

We are receiving daily reports from our Liaison Officer in Calcutta. The Prime Minister has visited the area. The Minister of State for Health has also been on a tour of the affected areas. Secretary Health has visited and the DGHS is being deputed to visit the spot.

The State Governments concerned have been advised to intensify protective care of the local population in areas where the camps have been established.

The problem is big and has been growing with the continuing influx of refugees. We shall not relent in our efforts to tackle it. We shall do all that we can to deal with this great human tragedy.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : All the reports that are available so far go to show that while the peoples' revolution in Bangladesh started from the 25th March, the incidence of this dreadful disease took a serious turn only towards the 29th of May. According to foreign observers about 60 million people in Bangladesh and in the eastern States of our

country are now threatened with this virulent type of cholera which, as the hon. Minister has stated, has spread from Bangladesh. Since this epidemic started from Bangladesh will the government request the military scientists to enquire whether it was part of the campaign of the military authorities of Pakistan to exterminate the entire nation and also India by secretly unleashing a bacteriological war? Then, the earlier assumption of the government was that the refugees would go back after six months. Now that assumption has proved wrong and the epidemic is spreading. May I know whether the government will get an assurance from the foreign powers and the international agencies that they will share the entire burden of relief which will come to about Rs. 400 crores? May I also know whether the government, including the Health Ministry are preparing a long-term phased programme for the betterment and protection of the refugees because they are not likely to go back after six months? If so, the Government should let us know what new formula has been arrived at, what assurances they have got from the world powers who will come to our assistance and whether this operation will continue only up to six months after which they will go back or they will continue for 1½ years.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: So far as the first question is concerned, he refers to military strategy and things of that sort, and that we should undertake an inquiry of that character. I do not think that it is indicated and my reply is in the negative.

So far as the other aspects of the question he has raised are concerned, we have sent a team for inquiring into the medical aspect of it. I have said in my statement that the strain or the nature of the cholera is peculiar to East Bengal. In previous years also the same classical nature of cholera had been prevalent in East Bengal. The same character has been discerned in the tests that our teams have carried out. On that point there is hardly any difference. Therefore I do not think any further action is necessary.

So far as his last question is concerned, it really covers a much wider area and I do not think I would like to attempt an answer to that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Perhaps the hon. Minister could not recollect my question. The last part of my question was: What is the total expenditure that you have thought of incurring and are you going to extend it to 1½ years?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: If I may say so without any disrespect to the hon. Member, the approach is rather unfortunate. We cannot start planning for years ahead, assuming that refugees will stay for all time. We have examined the situation and are watching it carefully. Our plans will be directly and carefully attuned to the situation. It is wrong, in my opinion, to think of refugees staying here for all time to come.

So far as aid is concerned, the various international agencies have been approached. I am not in a position to say that the response is satisfactory, but the general mental approach is improving and the agencies are also responding with concrete suggestions. But we have in the present state to depend on our own effort essentially.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I have carefully read the statement of the hon. Minister. He has himself admitted that it appears that the infection has been carried by the refugees from Bangla Desh, that is, East Bengal. I admire the effort that he has made and is making. I know him for so long and he is a very efficient person. But I want to know how he can cope with this problem when the infection comes from East Bengal. Unless we tackle it at the source and stop the infection in East Bengal, all the refugees coming from there will carry the infection. So, how long can he stop people from dying of cholera? I will, therefore, again impress upon the Prime Minister that unless she recognised Bangla Desh, we could not go in and tackle the disease there, from where it is coming.

I have learnt from newspapers that there is no arrangement in East Bengal for curing it. There are no medicines, hospitals or doctors and people there are dying like flies. People who come here bring the infection. This will continue and, I am afraid, it will infect our local population also in West Bengal. I would like to know how he wants to tackle the problem now itself so that it does no become more serious in the future.

[Prof. S. L. Saksena]

Then, the number of refugees is sometimes given as 45 lakhs, 47 lakhs, 50 lakhs and so on. What is the actual number of refugees and what is the average rate of their coming into India ?

Further, in how many camps they are housed Statewise and from how many camps cholera cases have been reported. What steps have been taken by the Government to prevent infection to the local population of West Bengal and other States. If it is not properly checked, it will affect other provinces also.

There are reports of starvation deaths in West Bengal. These are the paper reports :

> "Over 300 people have died of starvation in the Rangpur and Lalmanirhat areas of Bangla Desh according to reports from across the border.....Villages have been experiencing acute scarcity conditions following indiscriminate looting and destruction of godowns by Pakistani troops and their Muslim League supporters....."

They are destroying every grain in villages and so there are so many refugees. What are we going to do there to provide food to starving people in Bangla Desh ?

I want to know if you are aware that if food is not rushed to villages in Bangla Desh, there may be famine, much bigger than the one which occurred in 1943. I would like you to tell me how you are trying to protect the refugees from starvation and cholera. Heavy rains have also come in. There is no shelter. Most of the refugees do not have any shelter. What is being done for their shelter ? What are you actually doing to tackle all these problems ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : Sir, I would answer the questions so far as health and sanitation are concerned. I have already indicated the measures that we have taken to tackle the problem. His first question was as to how we propose to tackle the problem. I have in detail indicated how we are actually tackling the problem. As soon as refugees arrive we contact them. We are taking every conceivable care in the matter of food, in the matter of shelter, in the matter of medicines and all that. Preventive action is being taken at a rate which has never been tried before. I have already indicated in detail what we are actually doing.

Then, he has asked about the number of refugees, the number of camps and how many refugees are there in each of the camps. I can give the number of refugees coming, week by week. The number of refugees for the first week ending 17-4-71 is 1,19,5,66 ; 24-4-71—6,55,874 ; 1-5-71—9,67,428 ; 8-5-71—15,72,220 ; 15-5-71—23,99,667 ; 22-5-71—33,71,931 and 29-5-71—36,88,350. This is week by week position of the number of refugees arriving into the country on the eastern side.

As regards camps, according to information available up to 4th June, the Statewise break of refugees is as follows. Camp in West Bengal —22,65,000 refugees ; Assam-87,000—and odd ; Meghalaya—1,86,000 ; Tripura 3,81,000 and Bihar—3965. The total number of refugees in camps will be 27,22,561. In respect of outside camps, this is not Statewise, but the total here is 20,15,497.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : How many camps are affected by cholera ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I don't have that statement now.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : What are the international agencies which have been approached by way of help regarding medicines and supply of drugs ? This is a question which I am addressing to the Health Minister. What was the response from them ? From which country has the Government got its required aid and how much ? This is point number one.

My second question is this. Is it a fact that Pakistan has poisoned the wells in the border regions ? What is the action taken against that ? Is it possible that this poisoning is the cause of the spread of cholera into our side ? I am encouraged to put a question to the Prime Minister who has just returned from Calcutta. The House would expect her to make a statement immediately. These epidemics and other problems are due to the influx of refugees and this influx is mounting up every week. It seems as if Pakistan has declared and is carrying on war against our economy

and health. It is a war against our economy. Our economy is threatened. How long can this country go on like this? So, I want to know what the Government proposes to do to protect the people in their own homeland. It is a larger question connected with the struggle in Bangla Desh and the brutal massacre carried on by West Pakistan army inside Bangla Desh.

Our country is vitally interested in this matter. If this continues, our economy will be ruined. It is a direct threat to the health of the citizens of our nation. Can our country afford to witness the whole thing as helpless spectator? What is the action which Government proposes to take? Let us take a lesson in the way Chamberlain appeased Hitler. Already we are delaying matters. Chamberlain's appeasement emboldened Hitler. Our Government is emboldening the Pakistan military authorities to more and more adventure. May I know from the Government as to what action they propose to take in this regard? I request the Prime Minister to reply to this part of my question. The first two questions relate to Health Minister.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We approached UNO and WHO and they care in all possible ways, helping us in their own region in their own way. Both these agencies are helping. I do not know what further details would be necessary. The WHO is giving a number of items. It includes medicines and other requirements, particularly vaccines. We have to build up supply for the whole country, particularly the Eastern States and have adequate supplies. If he wants, I can give each figure. But I don't think that would advance his point of view in any manner.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about poisoning of the wells in the border regions?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Over and above what I have stated, there is no other information either in the Ministry of Rehabilitation or in the Ministry of Health. No such information has been received uptil now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. My hon. friend's question had two parts. The first part was about the cholera epidemic. That has been replied to by the hon. Minister. But the second part was what action had been taken to see that they were kept in their own country, and my hon. friend made a request that question should be replied to by the hon. Prime Minister. Either the Prime Minister should say that she does not want to reply or she should say something.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri M. Kalyanasundaram can look after himself very well.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We support each other.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think the Prime Minister is not averse to saying something. Let her tell us something.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM: Let the Prime Minister say what she knows about. She has just returned from Calcutta. The House is expecting her to say something.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारे लोग एक साथ क्यों बोलते हैं ? किसी की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगसराय) : पूछ रहे हैं इलाज क्या किया ।

MR. SPEAKER: Would the hon. Prime Minister like to say something?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BOARD-CASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am sorry that my coming here seems to have enlarged the scope of the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There has been a persistent demand that she should come.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I was on the way here, but as you know, I get waylaid by people from various States ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Not hijacked?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think that my colleague, the Health Minister, has given full information so far as the actual calling-attention is concerned, that is, as regards what we are trying to do about the outbreak of cholera and the general health of refugees who are pouring in and also how this situation

[Shrimati Indra Gandhi]

affects the local population. I do not think I can add much, because the other question asked by the hon. Member is an overall question which we have discussed many times. I should only like to refute that part of this statement where he says that we are trying to encourage the Government of West Pakistan or that we are appeasing them in any way, I protest against that statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Indirectly encouraging.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Neither indirectly not directly are we encouraging them. In fact, we are very active in drawing the world's attention to the real state of affairs there. As the House knows, this is a rather delicate matter which we have discussed on numerous occasions with the Members of the Opposition and we can discuss it again with them. I do not think that one can talk about these things especially in answar to a calling-attention-notice which deals with a specific matter such as the outbreak of cholera.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि अधिकांश रेफ्यूजीज़ जो कैम्प्स में आये हैं वह पहले से ही हैजे से रोगग्रस्त थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो रेफ्यूजीज़ रोगग्रस्त थे उनको और जो स्वस्थ थे क्या उनको अलग-अलग कैम्पों में रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है? यदि नहीं तो जैसा कि अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिला है कि कलकत्ता एरोड्रोम के पास भी एक रेफ्यूजी कैम्प है जिसको हटाने के लिए सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट ने निवेदन किया है क्योंकि अगर वहां पर उस कैम्प में हैजे से रोगग्रस्त लोग हुए तो हैजे का प्रकोप बढ़ सकता है और यह भी भय है कि सारे देश में उसका प्रकोप बढ़ जाये तो उन कैम्पों से निकट की बस्तियों में हैजे का प्रकोप न बढ़े उसके लिए कौन सी व्यवस्था की गई है?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित: बंगाल के निकट जो राज्य है बिहार और उड़ीसा, उनकी सरकारों को और बाकी देश की सारी राज्य सरकारों को हमने इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाते हुए आग्रह किया है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने मेरे उत्तर को लेकर कहा कि जो लोग पहले आते हैं वे वहीं आकर गिर जाते हैं तो जो गिर जाते हैं उनका प्रश्न तो है नहीं लेकिन जो कैम्पों में पहुंच जाते हैं उनकी परीक्षा की जाती है और जिनमें कालरा या गैस्ट्रो एन्ट्राइयटस के सिम्पटम्स पाये जाते हैं उनकी तात्कालिक सुश्रूषा और चिकित्सा हो जाती है और इसके लिए जितनी भी सामग्री चाहिए वह सब कैम्पों में मौजूद है।

जहां तक इस रोग के प्रकोप के बढ़ने की बात है, एक कैम्प से दूसरी जगह पर जब उनको हम भेजते हैं जैसे कि मध्य प्रदेश के माना कैम्प में भेज रहे हैं तो उनको हम बजाये ट्रेन के और तरह से सीधे भेजते हैं ताकि रास्ते में उनका किसी और से सम्पर्क न आये। इस प्रकार से जितना भी प्रिकाशन सम्भव है वह हम ले रहे हैं। इसके अलावा दूसरी स्टेट्स में हम बहुत सारी सामग्री खासकर प्रिवेन्टिव मेडिसिन्स और वैक्सीन्स वगैरह भेज रहे हैं।

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 179 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—326/71]

Reports under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution and Appropriation Accounts Etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Reports under article 151 (1) of the Constitution :

(a) Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of the Central Government (Posts and Telegraphs) for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—327/71]

(b) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of the Central Government (Defence Services) for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—328/71]

(c) Report of the Comptroller aud Auditor General of India on Central Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—329/71]

(d) Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of Central Government (Railways) for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—330/71]

(2) A copy each of the following Accounts :

(a) Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, for the year 1969-70 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—331/71]

(b) Appropriation Account of the Defence Services, for the year 1969-70 and commercial Appendix thereto. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—332/71]

(c) (i) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for the year 1969-70, Part I—Review (Hindi version).

(ii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for the year 1969-70, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—333/71]

(iii) Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loans Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for the year 1969-70, (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—334/71]

12.46 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: COLLISION BETWEEN LUCKNOW-GORAKHPUR PARCEL PASSENGER AND KANPUR-BARAUNI FAST PASSENGER ON N. E. RAILWAY

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : I lay on the Table a statement regarding collision between 184 Dn. Lucknow-Gorakhpur passenger and 32 Dn. Barauni-Kanpur fast passenger outside Gonda station of N. E. Railway on 5-6-1971.

Statement

On 5-6-71 Train No. 184 Down Lucknow-Gorakhpur Parcel Passenger passed through Gonda Kachahri station on the Lucknow-Gonda single line Metre Gauge section of the North Eastern Railway at 03.34 hours. While this train was standing outside the first stop signal of Gonda station for reception, train No. 32 Down Kanpur-Barauni fast passenger which left Gonda Kachahri station at 03.46 hours came from behind and collided with the rear of the train No. 184 Down at about 03.53 hours. As a result 3 inspection carriages attached in the rear of the Train No. 184 Down were badly damaged and capsized and the third-class-cum-luggage and brake van of the train and two third class coaches next to it also capsized. The engine of Train No. 32 Down derailed of its front wheels.

In this accident 8 persons, all of them railway employees and their dependants who were travelling in the Inspection carriages, were killed : 5 on the spot and 3 in hospital. Seven persons of whom 4 are railway employees and their dependants and 3 passengers sustained grievous injuries and another 2 persons of whom one is a railway employee and the other a passenger sustained minor injuries. In addition 9 persons who had sustained only trivial injuries were discharged after being rendered first-aid.

Immediately after the accident all the injured persons were rendered first-aid and rushed to the railway and civil hospitals at Gonda. The 4 railway employees and their dependants who sustained grievous injuries and one railway employee with minor injuries are being treated in the Railway Hospital, Gonda and 3 passengers with grievous injuries and one

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]
with minor injuries are being treated in the Civil Hospital, Gonda.

The Deputy Minister of Railways accompanied by Member (Transportation), Director (Signalling and Telecommunication), Railway Board and the General Manager, North Eastern Railway rushed to the site of the accident from Delhi by air. They inspected the site of the accident and visited the injured persons in the hospitals.

Ex-gratia payment has been made to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, North Eastern Circle, Calcutta will hold his statutory inquiry into this accident tomorrow.

Pending the inquiry, the train crew of No. 32 Dn. Kanpur-Barauni fast passenger and the concerned staff responsible for train operations at Gonda Kachahri station have been placed under suspension.

12.46 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We resume discussion on the General Budget. There are 13 hours and 15 minutes yet to go.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated on making the best of a bad situation.

We are only recently recovering from the severe jolt which our economy received at the time of devaluation. We went for devaluation in the fond hope of improving our adverse balance of trade as we believed at that time that as a result of devaluation, our imports would be cut down and our exports would receive a boost. This expectation however, did not come true and for full three years we were left to lick our wounds. Our perseverance however started yielding dividends since last year. The Economic Survey for 1970-71 clearly shows that we have made considerable headway in agriculture and industry. The Report says on page 35 ;

> "Money supply with the public which increased at the rate of about 8 per cent during 1968-69, has witnessed a certain accelerated growth during the subsequent two years. The annual growth rate works out to 10.8 per cent for 1969-70 and 9.2 per cent for 1970-71".

In the case of our balance of trade, this is what is said on p. 49 :

> "The overall balance of payment during 1970-71 showed a sharp reversal from the favourable position in 1969-70... Thus for the first time during the Second Plan, there are no outstanding drawings on the IMF".

Again on p. 51 :

> "A further reduction in the trade deficit was one of the factors leading to the overall improvement in the balance of payments during 1969-70".

While thus we were making progress in all spheres and when our economy was poised for a further leap, we were suddenly faced with the evacuee problem which has threatened to eat up most of our extra earnings in agriculture, trade and industry, during the last two years. For this catastrophe, nobody is to be blamed, but we have willy-nilly to tackle it.

The second challenge to our economy is of our own making. It arises from our own slogan of *garibi hatao*. If we were to concentrate all our efforts only to ensure economic growth, it would have been a much easier task ; but we want there should, at the same time, be social justice. The two things cannot go easily hand in hand. This means that the incentive, which is the main plank in a planned economy, must not be dampened, and at the same time, jobs must be found both for the educated and for the uneducated. This requires rare acumen and accurate foresight. The Finance Minister, therefore, deserves to be congratulated because he has shown tremendous courage in augmenting the annual plan by Rs. 300 crores. If only he were to stick to the old annual plan, there would have been no need for extra taxation. But he has augmen-

ted the annual plan by Rs. 300 crores, and he has also augmented the share to be given to the States by Rs. 74 crores, and that is the reason why he had to face a deficit of Rs. 397 crores in the Budget, and hence the need for extra taxes and duties.

A gap of this magnitude naturally could not be left uncovered, and he has tried to net in nearly Rs. 177 crores by way of taxes and duties. In so doing, he has naturally taken special care to see that tax-dodgers do not go scot-free. At page 2 of his speech, he has enumerated special measures which he proposes to take, so that the tax-dodgers do not go scot-free.

The real effect of these measures will not be felt during this year. It will be known only in the next two or three years, and then we will be able to understand what a great foresight has been exercised by the Finance Minister.

The Budget has been criticised by the right-wingers and the left-wingers simultaneously. The right-wingers have stated that it will dempne the initiative, while the left-wingers have said that there is no socialism in the Budget, that it is absolutely capitalistic and it cannot meet the demands of the *garibi hatao* slogan. Both the criticisms are wide of the mark.

In the course of his speech, Shri Samar Mukherjee denounced the Budget as unsocialist and even reactionary. He laid down the proposition that indirect taxes always fall upon the common man and that as the proportion of indirect taxes to direct taxes is very great in the Budget, the Budget will hit the common man. I would like to point out in this connection that indirect taxes do not necessarily fall upon the common man. They fall upon the consumer. It all depends upon the type of consumers they encounter. For example, when there is a tax on cigarettes, the consumers being from the upper middle classes, it is they who will be hit by it, but if the tax is on tobacco itself, the consumers being common people, the common people will be hit by it. So, we cannot lay down the proposition that indirect taxes always hit the common man. They hit the consumer, not necessarily the common man. In this case, there are indirect taxes no doubt, but all the indirect taxes are not of such a nature that they will hit the common man.

Secondly, his proposition is that the preponderance of indirct taxes over direct taxes itself shows that this is not a socialist Budget. This is just the reverse of what actually happens. In a socialist society, the means of production being owned by the State, there is hardly any scope for direct taxes. In a socialist society there is bound to be a preponderance of indirect taxes over direct taxes. So, the proposition that he has laid down that because there is a preponderance of indirect taxes over direct taxes is not a social budget, is absolutely wrong. On the contrary, the reverse is true.

Mr. Samar Mukherjee also tried to distinguish between State capitalism and socialism. The distinction is too pedantic and has no bearing on the budget before us, I do not want to go into it any more.

The next speaker was Mr. Indrajit Gupta who also belonged to the Communist party of the right group. He made no new points but only reiterated the arguments of Shri Samar Mukherjee in more eloquent and more explosive words. He parsistently averred that the budget provides an infrastructure only for the private sector. Granting for the time being that it does so, does it not at the same time provide an infrastructure for the public sector? If that is so, what is the use of hitting at the budget on that score ?

Curiously enough the two sections of the Communist Party received strong support from the ultra-rightist Jan Sangh in denouncing the budget as unsocialist and unrealistic. The young prince of Gwalior, Shri Madhaorao Scindia speaking in strident tones not only cursed the budget but with the air, ego and gusto to a Delphic oracle predicted that evil days are in store for Shri Chavan, the maker of the budget. Need I remind him that his leader, Shri Biharilal Bajpai had made similar predictions about Mrs. Indira Gandhi before the election and just the reverse of that prediction had taken place ? The young Maharaja coaxingly referred to Shri Chavan as a leading Maratha and in that context referred to his own Maratha lineage. But he would do well to note why Yeshwantrao became leader of the Marathas while the Maharaja has failed to do so though he and his illustrious mother addressed quite a few election meetings in Bombay. Yeshwantrao is a leader

[Shri Shankarrao Savant]

of the Marathas because he mixes with them and shares their weal and woe, while the young Maharaja exults in basking in the sunshine eluded by an oligarchic organisation like the Jan Sangh which is far removed from the masses. If the Maharaja cared to study past history he would know that Mahadaji Shinde, the founder of his dynasty became great by his loyalty to the Maratha confederacy and not by ploughing a lonely furrow (*Interruptions.*) He made an enigmatic remark 'magic wands and godfathers cannot change the hard facts of economics'. He did not expand his remarks but it is obvious that by magic wand he referred to the slogan of '*garibi hatao*' and by godfather he referred to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It was entirely out of place.

I shall refer to two or three things about the budget. The Finance Minister has placed an excise duty on coarse variety of cloth. This duty will go against the principles enunciated by the hon. Minister himself because it will fall upon the common man and is therefore conducive to the rise in prices. Secondly excise duty on petroleum and petroleum products will also affect the people. Transport is not a luxury and there is no substitute for it. Thirdly, there is a duty on maida which will be felt by the poor in urban areas. We cannot make a distinction between the poor in the urban areas and in the poor in the rural areas and therefore this duty also deserves to be amended.

My contention is that after making some of these amendments in the budget, the budget on the whole is a budget for the common man and deserves to be supported. I would fervently request the hon. Finance Minister to make the necessary amendments of taxes which are going to hit the common man and the poorer sections of the society.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this budget. My party spokesman, Shri Samar Mukherjee, has sufficiently dealt with the economic aspects of this budget, and I do not propose to deal with those aspects.

Mr. SPEAKER : May I request you to continue after lunch ?

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : This is a further reflection of the approach and attitude of the ruling class towards the social, economic and political problems. This budget envisages the imposition of more burdens on the common people. As a result of the proposed enhanced taxation imposed on maida, coarse cloth, readymade garments (particularly garments of cheaper variety), motor spirit and increased railway freight and passenger fare the common man will be hit most. Because of the increase in transport costs the prices of the essential commodities will become still higher and the common people will be hit much by this budget which our Finance Minister has proposed for this year. The victims of the soaring prices would be the common man, the working class and the peasantry, those who belong to the low-income group. This is a pro-capitalist, anti-common people budget.

The capitalists everywhere delight in sucking the blood of the common people, the working class and the peasantry. In our country also the capitalist section wants to survive at the cost of the common man. They pick money out of the pockets of the common man, rob him, fill up their own pocket and build a fortune. This is the characteristic of the capitalist class. Our government, which represent the monopolists, big business houses, zamindars and the richer section of the produce, have produced this budget. That is why I said in the beginning that I rise to oppose this budget.

During the 23 years of Congress regime the poor have become poorer and the rich richer. All this talk of socialism, of social welfare etc. is nothing but a deception or pretention.

Does this budget contain even an iota of direction for building a socialistic economy, to provide land to the landless and poor people, to provide employment to the unemployed people or to raise the standard of living of the common man ? No, Sir ; not at all.

Every year they produce a budget which taxes the commodities more and more, thus increasing their prices still further. That is the real characteristic of our government, as we have seen all along. Some people lamented that this Congress Government did not keep up their promises, the promises which they have given during the election period. But is it something new ? Since 1952 Congress Government gave so many promises to the voters at the time of the election and after coming to power they never fulfilled those promises. They have always betrayed the people in the past, they are betraying them now and they will betray them in the future, because they represent the capitalist class. They cannot give any relief or facility to the common people because it is not in their nature.

Even a cursory glance at the budget shows that it is a police-biased budget. The budget allocation for CRP is Rs. 77,67,33,000. Apart from that, there are allocations to the BSF and the Industrial Security Force etc. The total expenditure comes to nearly Rs. 100 crores for maintaining the police batallions at the Centre. This Congress government wants to strengthen its own police force because it knows that its anti-people behaviour will not go unchallenged, that people will challenge it, people will come forward to protest against it and resist it. That is why it has increased its police budget.

Then, as if the increase in the police force is not enough, it has come forward with another Preventive Detention Act, now called the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. They want this because they want to put the people who are opposed to them inside the prisons without any trial.

See the Budget for the Tribal areas and you will find that the allocation of funds for police is to the tune of Rs. 14,92,23,000 but for education it is only Rs. 92,33,000 and for public health only Rs: 74,51,000. Not only that, in Andaman and Nicobar Islands also I find that the police budget is very much. It is Rs. 93,53,000 but for education it is only Rs. 63 lakhs.

That is why I say this. To what items does our Government attach much importance ? Not to health, not to education, not to development work, not to the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, not to the development of backward areas but to increasing the police strength. To strengthen itself it has allocated a lot of money for the Police.

This is the thing that is taking place in our country and these people advocate that they are building socialism, that they are giving some relief to the poor people. But the real thing in their mind is what the capitalists think. Let the common man go to hell but the capitalists must survive. This is the crux of their Budget. Because they are looting the common man, they want to strengthen the police and to suppress the working class, the employees the peasantry and other people who at last are bound to rise against their exploitation and repression.

Yahya Khan has been butchering in East Bengal—now it is Bangla Desh—with the help of 70,000 military. But what is our Indira Government doing in West Bengal ? In West Bengal we find the West Bengal police strength itself is 60,000 and the CRP and BSF strength is 50,000. Before the last general election they deployed another 5,000 military force. It comes to a total of 1,60,000. Now Shri Ajoy Mukherjee wants another 25,000. That means, it will come to near about 2 lakhs. This is the thing that is going on. I want to protest against that. This should not go unchallenged by the people. Let our Government realise that.

Coming to the point of the Centre and the States, I should be very precise. I say that more power and wealth has been concentrated in the hands of the Centre and they want to concentrate it more. Really, the States are quite helpless. Even to start a small project or some welfare work etc., they are to wait for the grants from the Centre. I think, this state of affairs should be put an end to. The States should be given more power and at least 75 per cent of the total income from excise etc., should be given to the States themselves.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

Coming to Tribal welfare, in the Fourth Five-Year Plan at page 418, the Plan suggests :

> "The first step necessary for raising the economic condition of the Tribal population is protection from exploitation. This has to be supported by legislative and executive measures. It is also necessary to ensure that the protection to Tribes in the matter of eviction and land alienation, scaling down the debts, regulating moneylending and controlling the rate of interest, is properly enforced at the field level."

But this Budget does not indicate even the making of a beginning to fulfil that task. This is only tall talk and this tall talk has been uttered by the ruling class just to fool the people, to catch their votes and not to do anything about them.

After 23 years of Congress rule, we have found that tribals have lost what they had earlier. During the British period, they had their cultivable lands which they have lost now. They had jungle and forest lands for shifting cultivation. They have lost those lands because almost all the areas have been brought under "Reserve Forests" and the tribal people are no even allowed to enter jungles and forests. They have been thrown out of employment.

In Tripura, 2000 tribal people were uprooted from agricultural land and 4000 tribal families were ousted from their occupation because they could not cultivate forest lands for Jhum cultivation as such lands have been brought under "Reserve Forests". More than 1000 families are implicated in forest cases on the plea that they have violated the Forest Act and they have been pressurised into taking loans from unscrupulous money-lenders at an exhorbitant rate of interest to defend their cases, etc. Therefore, I say, so far as the Government is concerned, in words, they always express in favour of the tribal people. But actually they are not doing anything for them. They are doing contrary things.

In Tripura itself, the tribal belt has been seriously disrupted due to infiltration and penetration of non-tribal people. There is no check on it. In fact, the Government is encouraging the infiltrators. The result is that the tribals have been facing serious aggressions on their home land.

Where is the Government scheme to protect the handicapped people ? There is nothing. Even the other day, my hon. friend has been complaining about the difficulties that they are facing. The same thing is taking place in other parts also. It is high time for the Government to set apart at last some lands in the tribal areas exclusively for the tribal people and no other people should be allowed to infiltrate, to tettle, on those lands. In many places, the tribals have been deprived of their own rights, etc. Now, the Government should examine and see that all the tribal belts are declared as scheduled areas. In those areas, some autonomous regional committees should be set in the tribal belts wherever it is practicable and feasible and the developmental work at least should be given to those tribal regional committees.

In this connection, the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya has given certain suggestions regarding Manipur and Tripura States as to how these tribal areas should be constituted. I suggest, those recommendations may be taken as a guide-line.

Finally, I want to place certain suggestions before the hon. Finance Minister to give up the policy of taxing the common man through indirect taxation, to withdraw the proposal of enhanced rate of taxation on maida, coarse cloth, ready-made garments of cheaper variety, motor spirit and cigarettes, etc. ; to reduce the budget of CRP and divert the funds to other developmental works ; to retain the existing tribal compact belts undisrupted and give regional autonomy to tribal areas wherever it is feasible, to withdraw CRP from West Bengal forthwith and to give 75 per cent of the income from excise which is collected from the States to the States.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, ever since the Budget was presented in this House by the hon. Finance Minister, the Opposition Members have mounted a tremendous attack on the Finance Minister and have unleashed a fury which is almost unprecedented both for its virulence as well as for its stupendous irrationality.

My friends belonging to the leftist parties have been merciless on the Finance Minister as well as the Opposition Members belonging to the reactionary rightist parties have been ruthless on the Budget proposals. By a strange irony, for diametrically opposite reasons, while advancing arguments which were not only diametrically opposite but destructive of each other both of them have reached the same conclusion to our benefit, a very highly political conclusion, that in these Budget proposals, we have perpetrated a fraud on the people, the grandiose poll promises were something up to which we have not lived and that in this Budget we have let down the people and we have not come up to the expectations of the people. It is their right to make a political capital out of every situation that they can but only, Sir, if these critics were a little less dishonest politically and a little more objective academically, I have no doubt in my mind, the three extraordinary features, the three exceptional features in this Budget could never have escaped their notice.

The first extraordinary feature in this Budget is this. It is the extremely meritorious and the efficient management of the country's economy in the year that has gone by, *i.e.*, 1970-71. The Budget figures are available and the actuals are available to us. We have got the Economic Survey for the year ending the 31st March, 1971. We know how this year has been. Anyone who has made objective study of the Economic Survey would have no doubt in his mind left to come to the conclusion that this year is very distinctive for economic effervescence and for sustained growth.

Not long ago, at the time of mid-term poll, it was alleged by my friends from the Opposition-especially from the Jan Sangh Members, who always have their wide mouths open and minds shut,--that mid-term poll was 'devised' by Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Chavan because the country's economy had been brought to a ruin and disaster. It was contended in my constituency and in every other constituency that the mid-term poll had been sought before the regular Budget had been put before the country because the country's economy had been brought to the beam-end of a disaster and the country's economy had been mismanaged.

Sir, I only hope that the qualms of conscience, if they have any, would trouble them for having been so fraudulent with the Electorate and having made such gross misrepresentations to the people. We know they did not gain anything out of dishonest political propaganda.

The second extremely extraordinary feature of this Budget which cannot escape the notice of anyone who is a student of fiscal affairs is the judicious and the prudent treatment given to the wide margin in the Receipts and Expenditure side. The Receipts and Expenditure side was left with a deficit of Rs. 440 crores. Rs. 397 crores is the net amount; but we have reckoned also the amount of Rs. 43 crores which would be going to the States. The difference comes to a large amount of Rs. 440 crores. Apart from slight murmurs here and there about the expenditure side no one from the Opposition has come out with any specific suggestions as to what should be done to economise. A lot of Political advice was there that expenditure should be reduced. But no one has come forward to say how expenditure should be reduced.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Not on staff cars and chaprasis.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We don't want staff cars and chaprasis eithe.

Here is this large deficit of the order of Rs. 440 crores at existing levels of taxation and it is a delicate task for any Finance Minister to deal with it. He has dealt with this skilfully and deftly. Otherwise our price structure would have been thrown out of gear and our economy would have a different picture before us. He has handled this aspect of the matter skilfully and deftly.

The second important feature of the Budget is that the gamut of indirect taxation for the first time, takes in a much wider section of the community. For the first time, the gamut extends to those who are not so rich. This is a decision for which we are, for the time being, paying a rather heavy political penalty.

This is a temporary political penalty, because certain sound economic decisions will have to be taken by a Finance Minister and it

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

is not always that sound economic decisions will always be politically popular; and if they are not always going to be politically popular it does not matter; we shall have to stand up to the criticism, and it is only time that will show that they are sound decisions. For, one thing has to be understood clearly. If the enduring disparities in wealth, opportunity, power and incomes are eradicated and have to fight, then where is the affluent section on the one side as against the not-so-affluent on the other? The entire section is one and the same, that is precisely what is contemplated. After I have explained the impact of direct taxation on the affluent section, it will be clear that there is going to be no more any such thing as affluent section; as long as our taxes are enforced properly and effectively, and as long as people pay their taxes honestly, honest assessees can never hereafter be affluent. That is one thing which is absolutely clear. If the disparities in income and wealth between the rich and the not-so-rich are eradicated and they become a thing of the past, then it is absolutely imperative, as a corollary or sequeter of this phenomenon that tax has to be levied on those who are not so rich. When that is done, then our political opponents are trying to exploit the situation. But not one of them has come forward to point out how this difficulty of bridging Rs. 440 crores has to be solved satisfactorily.

Yesterday, I read Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee having said that Government had not taxed air-conditioners, refrigeratorers etc. It is a matter of opinion as to which item has to be taxed and which item is not to be taxed. But the basic principle remains that ultimately they will have to tax the items and extend the gamut of taxation even to those who are not so rich, if they are to augment their revenues, if they are to carry on the development plans and if they are to carry on the administration of the country. Those who are trying to make political capital will very soon realise that here also they will abort once again in their efforts.

I was surprised to learn of the criticism by some Members that this budget was not a socialistic budget, that this was not the type of budget which would help create an egalitarian society. I fail to understand how a man possessed of his rational faculties can ever come out with this type of criticism or argument. It is scandalously dishonest. Either the person does not understand what the impact of direct taxation is going to mean on the affluent section or if he understands and still he says so, then he must be an idiot, congenital or of his own choice. My respectful submission is that it may be that along with the rich, the not-so-rich are also taxed. That is true. But so far as the affluent and rich sections are concerned, a crushing blow has been dealt to them in these budget proposals, and if the laws as they now stand are implemented sincerely and efficiently, if evasion is curbed, I have no doubt in my mind that in a few years' time, we shall have no compiaint left about an eradication of disparities.

There is an extremely steep rise in the wealth tax rates. There is withdrawal of exemption outright, where wealth exeeds the maximum exempted amount being one lakh of rupees in the case of an individual and two lakhs of rupees in the case of a Hindu joint family. I am going to point out just now a concrete instance that if a person has as little property as Rs. 1.50 lakhs worth, the burden of wealth tax is going to be more than the income-tax itself. Is this not socialistic? There is also a steep rise in the capital gains tax. I dare submit that our rates of taxation on each slab with the increase that has now come about in the surcharge on individuals and joint families are the highest in the world on every slab.

AN HON. MEMBER: Congratulations.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My hon. friend does not seem to be very happy that it is so. The difficulty with them is this. On the one hand, they say the budget is not socialistic; on the other, when we point out that it is, they congratulate me. At any rate, I accept the congratulations even if he does not mean so for we deserve them.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): Socialistic by taxing maida.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If he has not understood what I am trying to say, it is not my misfortune.

So far as the creation of an equalitarian society is concerned, it is only through direct taxation that it can be brought about. Anyone who says that indirect taxation is going to have any effect or significance in ending the disparity between the rich and the poor is, I think, putting the cart before the horse. It is only through direct taxes that we are going to slash or take away a substantial chunk from the rich and put it into the exchequer. The result is that the supposed rich man has very little left with him after paying income tax and wealth tax.

Not going far away, I will take my own instance. I have received as salary for the month of May the magnanimous bounty in an amount of Rs. 4.83. A man reaches a stage in his life where he starts hating the sight of a cheque. I have received this cheque after deduction of my house rental, alteration of bungalow, rental for my furniture, fridge etc.

I have made some calculations on my income-tax liability.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is this the position every month or only this month ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I have not the slightest intention of suggesting that I am privileged. We are all in the same boat every month.

As regards your question, I do not know. But for this month, it is so. My calculations are for this month only. **(व्यवधान)** ....कछवाय जी, इसके कैल्कुलेशंस जो है उनको थोड़ा समझ लीजिएगा कि कितना ज्यादा आयकर देना पड़ता है और तब आप समझ पायेंगे कि इस देश को हम समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ा रहे हैं या नहीं । **(व्यवधान)**

I have made some calculations on the income of Rs. 500. There are 12 slabs of income tax and this amount is to be taxed in the 9th slab. Rs. 350 plus a surcharge of Rs. 35 will have to be paid on it. It comes to Rs. 385. For paying this, I will have to fall on my savings. This will have to come out of my professional earnings. I will have to earn Rs. 1170. to be able to save Rs. 385 after payment of tax on that earning. Thus out of a total earning of Rs. 1170 plus Rs. 500 which comes to Rs. 1670, I am left with the magnanimous bounty of Rs. 4.83-to pay for my petrol, maida and other things. This will give some idea of how expensive it is for some of the professionals to come and sit in this chamber. But that is a different story.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are not expected to come here.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is it not socialistic ? Is it not sufficiently socialistic ?

May I also give another illustration which might interest members ? This is where wealth tax exceeds income-tax on a meagre amount of Rs. 1,50,000, where Rs. 75,000 is the capital for one's business and Rs. 75,000 is the house property. On this, the total income earned by an assessee is Rs. 17,500 say 12 per cent. The gross rental income on a property of Rs. 75,000 is Rs. 7,200 and the net rental coming after tax and repairs works out to Rs. 5,400. Then the income-tax attributable to the house property will only be Rs. 680 and the wealth tax will be Rs. 750. Still is this not socialistic ? It will become the most pusintive hobby for any one to own property in days to come ; it is only the unwise, the thoughtless, who will think of owning property, specially property not sufficiently lucrative. On Rs. 60,000 the income tax is Rs. 26,450 and the balance left is Rs. 33,550, i.e., about Rs. 2,800 per month. And if I earn ten times more, Rs. 6 lakhs, the balance left after tax is only Rs. 57,200, i.e., 4,765 when you are earning Rs. 50,000 per month. This also is not sufficiently socialistic ?

There is an actual case that was referred to me for opinion. A house property in Bombay is worth Rs. 20 lakhs and has a net rental income of Rs. 3 lakhs. The taxation on the income on the said property is Rs. 2,49,550, and the wealth tax on this house property, including the additional wealth tax on urban assets, is Rs. 1,65,000. The total of taxes thus is Rs. 4,14,550 i.e. Rs. 1,14,550 more than his entire income. So, a person possessed of his senses will never think of property worth Rs. 20 lakhs hereafter.

This in fact is a case referred to me for a certain opinion. They wanted to know whether the *vires* could be challenged of the additional wealth tax levied on the urban assets. This is how the present direct taxation is proceeding

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and to say that it is not socialist is extremely uncharitable. You may not agree with us, with our philosophy and ideology, but surely this is socialistic, and there is going to be eradication of disparities as a result of this, I have no doubt in my mind.

All these laws which are socialistic in their approach are excessively rigorous and harsh and cannot be very strictly and faithfully implemented, the reason being that the tax administration machinery working under a democratic set-up has its own limitations. After all, we are not working under a totalitarian or despotic regime. But I do hope that tax evasion would be seriously curbed, for, if that is not done, then, tax becomes penalty only for the honest and becomes an extremely rewarding adventure for the dishonest and the tax-evader.

I welcome the measure that has been taken to acquire property at the cost mentioned in the document itself, if the value is understated to avoid tax. The Maharaja of Gwalior is not here. I would like him to support this measure and I do hope that this provision is made retrospective so that Government can acquire even those properties where there was fraud sought to be perpetrated by understating the value of the property in the last ten years.

A word about sructural changes in the corporate sector. The Bombay papers are now writing that whatever structural changes have been made in the taxation of the corporate sector are going to act as a damper and are a retrograde step affecting the buoyancy of production which had gathered momentum in the previous year. This is nothing but intimidating tactics. The six structural changes which have been made do not even touch the fringe of the fiscal programme and plans which might have been contemplated by these companies. They are very ordinary changes, the most important being that there is an increase in the surtax where the chargeable profits exceed 15% of the capital employed. Otherwise, the substantive rates remain the same. Development rebate is threatened to be brought to an end from 1974 and there are a few other structural changes which do not mean very much. In fact, Dalal Street in Bombay has reacted very favourably as soon as the budget proposals were announced. They thought they were excellent proposals. Investment market was very strong, very firm and stable on the day budget was presented. Some of the members including myself had stated after budget that the corporate sector could pay some more tax and that had not been provided for in the budget proposals. On the third day market started going dawn retrospectively, I cannot understand why? If these were honest trends and not manipulated this would never have happened. The investors understood the proposals on the first day as much as they understood them on the third day. Now Bombay papers are trying to create an unnecessary bogie of the structural changes in the income-tax of the corporate sector. They do not in fact touch the fringe of the matter. Rs. 16 crores to be raised from corporate sector is not a large amount which is going to disturb the economy nor the investment climate, nor production, nor productivity.

One thing is clear. The effective rates for the corporate sector on its true commercial income are at tremendous variance with the paper rates. In the small booklet that I had published, *Is India the Highest Taxed Nation?* I had done a little exercise and tried to ascertain what were the effective rates, whatever might have been the rates on paper, in the Schedules in the Finance Act from year to year. I have taken the figures from an article prepared by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. This is not just faked up with a socialistic objective or purpose to support Mr. Chavan or Mr. Ganesh.

Effective rates on Commercial profits had worked out, in the case of a priority industry to 30 per cent in the first year, 35 per cent in the next year, 36 per cent in the third year, 36 per cent in the fourth year, 35, 56 per cent in the fifth year. This is the conclusion I had reached. The Reserve Bank had in its bulletin issued in 1969 had made certain calculations of the profits of as many as about 3,00 public limited companies and the conclusion it had reached was that on its commercial income the total tax liability did not exceed 47.5 per cent in the aggregate excluding the development rebate and concessions to priorly industries. I refer to the conclusion I had reached in this book. "It has to be understood by knowledgeable study of Indian taxation that 'effective rates' of corpotate taxation in India are far below the 'paper rates'.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Is the tax on maida socialist tax?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am coming to the direct taxation ; tax on maida must go. That is my proposition. The Finance Minister should undertake an enquiry to determine what are the effective rates in the corporate sector and determine a tax plan for five years. In the course of the next five years, substantive rates of corporate taxation can easily be increased by 5 to 10 per cent. We need stability and simplicity in our tax laws. Let them have a fixed taxation for five years ; it does not matter. We may fix up a rate of 90 per cent but in effect after so many incentives, concessions, rebates and deductions the tax comes to 30 per cent. We are deceiving ourselves if we think this variation in paper rate and effective rate is immaterial. At least we must have proper statistics in thematter.

There has been a heavy dose of indirect taxation. My only question is : why should the Finance Minister pass on the entire burden of indirect taxation of excise to consumer ? There are companies which are making tremendous profits. If you see the balance sheets of manufacturers of toilet soaps, you will find that they are making fantastic profits. We are supplying them the raw material, tallow at cheap rates. We are exporting mangoes, bananas, cattlefeeds and we starve ourselves and are exporting even rice to get tallow and supply to the factories at cheap prices and they are making profits. It is the consumer who must not pay the additional levy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is also socialism.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : We are not perfect in every manner. I do hope that the Finance Minister will make a note of it and issue directions that the companies which are manufacturing toilet soap shall not increase their price.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can give him all the 13 hours of the Congress Party if all the Members of that party agree.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The same applies to brass utensils, pressure cookers, gas, readymade garments. The entire matter should be got examined and the companies should be asked to bear the burden. The levy on maida should go and also the levy on petrol should go. We have rotten cars whose carburators do not consume petrol but they drink petrol. Unless we have better cars, unless we have better carburators, the increased petrol price will be too high. The levy on petrol should go..... (*Interruptions.*)

Everything that the Finance Minister did was opposed by our friends on one principle or the other. They say : do not tax the rich because of production, productivity and investment principle ; do not tax the not-so-rich because of the socialist principle ; do not tax the assessees in the corporate and non-corporate sector because of the fiscal principle ; do not tax cigarettes and alcohol on the friendship principle ; do not club the incomes of husband and wife and tax them, on biblical principle and finally do not tax glassware, brassware and cosmetics-on hen-pecked husband's principle. The only thing that comes to light is the utter lack of any principle in their criticism.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to oppose the budget. I raise the demand that the road block put up by those whom the people believed were going to be sappers and miners be removed. You could not have expected a more congenial background for carrying out the wishes of the people just now. The background was politically and economically the most favourable. It was politically favourable in this, that the mandate given by the people which the Finance Minister chooses to call the mandate for socialism, was a mandate for a change of the Constitution. The mandate was given to amend the Constitution. The astute Prime Minister asked the people to give her two-thirds majority. She posed the picture of the pauper and the prince, and showed herself as a valiant warrior on the side of the poor, and pointed out to the Supreme Court and to the provisions of the Constitution which were standing in the way of elementary economic reform.

Now, the massive mandate is for an amendment of the Constitution, and to remove that block on the road of progress. Having got that mandate, you also get the report of the Economic Review and, as far as it goes, the economic conditions seem to be set for a good take-off. Having got this mandate and having

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had this background of economic set-up, I do not see why the Finance Minister should have come forward with a budget as it is.

As our leader pointed out in his speech, the struggle for resources is grim. We quite understand the difficulty of the Finance Minister in trying to fill the gap of nearly Rs. 400 crores. Resources have to be found. The country of classical capitalism found its resources for development by piracy on the high seas by sending Clives and Hastings for colonial loot. Unfortunately, for our Indian capitalist class, the high seas are no more open for piracy nor are the colonies open for loot. Those countries which built up their Under industrial base took 300 years. We cannot afford to wait for 300 years. these circumstances, the Government of India kas to wage a grim struggle for finding the resources. Yes. We have to find resources and have we really searched for the resources ? The resources are to be found in a very narrow base. The resources are to be found not in the rural sector, because it is assigned to the States ; the resources have to be found from the urban sector and that too not from all the classes. For resources we have borrowed heavily from abroad. When you want to fill up the gap of some Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores, was it difficult for the Government to ask for a moratorium ? A country like Britain had asked for a moratorium from America. Last year, you had paid nearly Rs. 400 crores towards principal and debts. Now, if we ask for a moratarium of five years, can't we find resources that way? Government says no, because it is a question of creditworthiness. So, you would not resort to those people because the people are already mute to be taxed. Have tried surplus in the public sector ? No, because we have only started the dialogue with the public sector. There is the Indian Oil Company managed by people who have got hidden links with foreign companies and from whom you cannot expect a surplus. Have you tried to utilise public financial institutions ? Yes; LIC and IDB have given loans to monopoly houses to the tune of Rs. 161 crores and more. It was very interesting to hear the Minister saying that the LIC investment in public sector was Rs. 1.14 crores with a return of 10 per cent and in the private sector, it was Rs. 233.94 crores with a return of 6.8 per cent When he was asked why he should not try to utilise the investment the national interest, his reply was very brief: "The public finance corporations should look to the public sector undertakings with more interest." This is the positive indirection given by the Government. LIC will go out of the way to help big money-bags to save their holdings when they get into financial morass. Did Government think of nationalisation of foreign monopolies in India ? No. It will lead to international complications. Even when they nationalise, we have seen how they do it from the way they have done in regard to general insurance. Even for managing general insurance, they have to give compensation. So, this source also is not open to them.

There was a tax called expenditure tax. But Shri Morarji Desai said, they had to spend more for its collection than the revenue itself. Is it not a fact that in India, there are people who are spending extravagantly, living ostentatiously, with a vulgar display of wealth in the midst of poor down-trodden people ? Still, expenditure tax will not work and they will not resort to it. Will they try to realise the arrears of income tax amounting to Rs. 700 and odd crores? No. There are legal difficulties. They are very clever evaders and Government is not equal to them. They have been talking about black money all the time. What harm is there if you try demonetisation ? The Finance Minister has rejected it offhand. What do you lose ? A trial costs nothing. But their comes the fear of creating confusion and you are afraid of reaction. But taxing people is not difficult at all.

Take the imposts on the corporate sector. The tribute paid to the Finance Minister is, for the first time there is no new impost on the corporate sector. He has been raised to a historical figure and congratulated for setting up a record by his massive taxation measures in peace time. Has the Government applied its mind to the question of utilising the full capacity of the machinery installed ? Everybody tells us that 50 per cent of installed capacity in this country is not being tapped. But there is no effort in that direction. He has taken the line of least resistance, i.e. taxing the people. They are not prepared to resort to any of these methods for finding resources. What is easy for them is to tax the people, that is indirect taxes. So, two easy methods are there ; one is to loot the people and the other is pick-pocketing, inflation.

Coming to indirect taxes, since it has been dealt with by many members, I do not want to dwell on it at length. But the Finance Minister, while dealing with the tax on maida and petrol said that it was consistent with the socialist pattern. I can tell you that in a socialist country the two things you can look forward to as the cheapest things are bread and travel. In the country which is marching towards communism the first to be given is free bread and then free travel. So, that is the direction. Therefore, when I was reeling under the massive blows of taxation of the Finance Minister there came before my mind the picture of Marie Antoinette telling the hungry people "If you have no bread, why not eat cake ?"

I want to ask the Finance Minister one pertinent question. Why are you giving up the principle of the last budget, the principle of avoidance of multiple effect of taxing intermediates that enter into the cost of other goods ? Why are you so soft to the corporate sector ? The answer is "we want re-investment." My simple answer is that if they reinvest, it is in the private sector. The *dharma* in the private sector is fish eating fish. Reinvestment in the private sector will lead to development of monopolies and the whole platform of the other side during the elections and ever after was that monopolies block the road to progress.

So, my contention is that the taxation measures of the Finance Minister are self-defeating. He proposes price stability, which is not there ; you can see it. He proposes social justice. Patently, it is not there because the poor are being hit on account of the price rise. With regard to economic growth, the upheavals among the people because of the rise in prices is going to upset growth. So, what they are doing is they are cutting the branch on which they are now securely sitting.

He has made a claim of an increased investment of Rs. 300 crores in the budget for development. I want to say that in the last 12 months the price increase has been 7 per cent, offsetting this Rs. 300 crores which he has envisaged. What is more, if you see the ratio between investment and national income it was 11 per cent earlier and now, it is 9 per cent.

Another claim they have made is a crash programme for unemployment. The words must have meaning. How can you call this a crash programme ? If you link Cauvery and Ganges, I can understand your calling it a crash programme. If you convert all the metre-gauge lines into broad-gauge, I can understand you are calling it a crash programme. What is this crash programme with Rs. 50 crores when 55 textile mills have been closed according to your own answer ?

With regard to employment, 50 per cent of the employees of the Central Government, nearly, 28 lakhs of them are getting a basic pay of less than Rs. 100. This is what they are getting when they are employed. And yet you call this a crash programme.

Then you say that you want to reduce and tax the salary and perquisites that are obtaining in the private sector. But when a question was asked about the salary and perquisities the answer was that "the information asked for is not readily available with the department as the same is not required to be furnished by the companies in terms of the Companies Act, 1956". This shows that they are not serious about the proposal because they have no idea of its magnitude.

Coming to Centre-State relations, my State has done whatever the Centre has asked it to do. In the State of Tamilnadu we have the agricultural income-tax, educational cess and raffles. Yet we are not having enough resources for welfare schemes.

Further, with regard to language, out of Rs. 25 crores allotted for the Fourth Five Year Plan, Rs. 12 crores are being spent for Hindi alone.

15.00 hrs.

With regard to Bangla Desh, the Budget is going to be upset. Our socio-economic structure is going to be upset. What is more, we are going to have an inimical border without Bangla Desh. You have to take the offensive because that is the best defence today.

Finally, I thought the Clives and Hastings of Indian capitalism had been removed by the electorate in the elections in 1967 and impeached in 1971, but the ghosts of Clives and Hastings of Indian capitalism are haunting the Treasury Benches and I would like the wizard of the Prime Minister to exercise those Trea-

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sury Benches of those ghosts. A crash programme of nationalisation is the only answer for all the three objectives set forth by the Budget. I want to know whether they have the will to do it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have watched the Budget discussion for the last two or three days with great attention and interest. It has been a very serious discussion and it is not only as a Minister but also as a much more serious student of the present Indian situation that I will try to bring some element of seriousness into it. I am saying this because I was listening to my hon. friend and colleague, Shri Balathandayutham. I thought, during the last 15 or 20 years he must have grown but the way he has put this very serious problem, he was speaking in the same manner in which he was speaking in the Annamalai University, and what has happened during the last 20 years in the situation of the country, in the correlation of political forces, in the economic situation that exists today, seems to have been completely lost on him.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : Perhaps he has not grown in the way in which you have grown.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is very difficult to come to any dispute with a very revered political leader like Shri Kalyanasundaram. So, shall leave it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He concedes that you have grown.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This budget has come in a particular background and I place this background before you and the House.

A massive mandate was given to the party in power for change and for a radical social transformation. There is a reality of the economic situation which we cannot get out of. Being a very large and big country with a huge, multitudinous population that we have got, certain economic realities have grown during the last 20 years and these factors had to be taken into consideration in framing the Budget.

Then, there are certain constitutional problems which this House is aware of, which have been debated in the country and on which certain directions have got to be taken. The people of this country have given a mandate and in this House itself it has been proclaimed and conceded that if we have to bring about a radical social transformation, a certain amount of constitutional changes become necessary.

There was also the problem of Bangla Desh. It is a huge problem. The only difficulty is that our friends opposite want the Government to act on Bangla Desh and to come to grips with the huge, massive, colossal problem, which the nation in its entire history has not yet faced ; yet, after saying that, they would even not concede to the Finance Minister the massive effort that he has tried to make in the given situation.

I am not one of those, sitting on the Treasury Benches, to say that this Budget is socialist Budget. I am not going to say that. This Budget is a very honest effort in the given situation to rise the necessary resources so that in the coming years, it will be possible for us to build a national economy on the edifice of which socialism can be built in our country. It is an honest attempt taat the Finance Minister has made.

Budget is one of the instruments. It is not a total instrument. The total national strategy has got to be seen and viewed in the context of our national situation to understand the direction in which the country is going. Whatever positive features there are in the Budget to which many hon. Members have pointed out, apart from that, we have to see the total national strategy of national revival and national advancement. The national strategy along with Budget, I submit, is following a very serious consideration given by the Government to bring about constitutional amendments in those sections and clauses in which the national advance is being hampered.

There is the decision to abolish privy purses and privileges of princes, to take over general insurance as a step towards nationalisation of general insurance and the dialogue and discussion that is going on today to bring about a ceiling on urban property. As regards land

reforms, I concede with some hon. Members on that side, that we may not be fully convinced that all that is possible in land reforms has been done. The Government itself has said that much more has got to be done. But certain steps have been taken and certain changes have taken place. The entire countryside looks much different than what it was when we become independent. A vigorous effort has got to be made. Certain administrative, political and other steps have been taken to see that full-scale land reforms as is practicable in the given situation are carried out.

Then, as regards monetary and fiscal policies of the Government, the nationalisation of banks is a big instrument to re-orient the entire monetary and fiscal policies in the direction of helping the public sector and taking away the concentration of economic power. In this connection, I would also like to place before you the recent guide-lines that have been introduced as far as the investment of financial institutions is concerned in the various big monopoly houses and other houses that my hon. friend has mentioned. Certain guidelines have been given in which the shares of big financial institutions, at what point of time and under what conditions, could be converted into equity capital and all that.

This total picture has got to be seen before we can understand the present situation. Budget is one of the instruments in the total national strategy that has got to be seen.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Mr. Salve said that those who say, Budget is not a socialist Budget are idiots. Now, the Minister himself says that it is not a socialist Budget. He says that it is only a step towards socialism.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It will be difficult to understand my arguments which I am placing for my hon. friend. Socialism is not built in one Budget. It is a very long-drawn-out process. What we can say is that we want to build up socialism. Whether you like it or not, whether the forces that are outside this party like it or not, we want to build up socialism because in a large country like India, there is no other way except to build up a socialistic society.

There is another point that I wish to make. One of the criticisms has been that *"garibi hatao"* slogan has not been implemented. Of course, that is not a very serious criticism made by serious Members who participated in the debate. This *"garibi hatao"* slogan represents the will of the people. Now, *"garibi hatao"* is not going to be achieved by one Budget alone. It is not going to be done even in five Budgets till this Government will last. It has got to be a long-drawn-out process of national advance. We are indicating that national advance in this Budget. The way the country is going has been indicated in the various steps that Government had taken as I have indicated earlier. The whole indication of the national revival has got to be seen in this picture.

One serious criticism was made about growth. Both Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. H. M. Patel, very senior Members, said that there has not been sufficient emphasis laid on growth in this Budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He was referring to growth in the private sector while I was referring to growth in the public sector.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I hope you will concede me when I say I am not trying to equate your position with his position.

It is not only the increase of Rs. 155 crores in the Plan outlay that has got to be seen, but we have to see this in the light of the various provisions that have been made in the Budget. For example, we have got this Rs. 25 crores for eradicating urban unemployment and Rs. 50 crores for the crash programme. I concede that this is not sufficient for meeting the growing problems that we are facing. But certain provisions have got to be made. Rs. 75 crores out of this Budget is not a small sum. It is true that massive resources have got to be raised. But what are the mechanics of raising that ? What is the way ? Certain political realities have got to be understood. There is one thing which we have got to remember that this country has got a very narrow tax-base. This narrow base of 10% or 15% of people is there in which we have to do all permutations and combinations. So, the first thing to be done is this, that this tax-base has got to be enlarged. We have to create necessary conditions to enlarge this tax-base.

With the present 10 or 15 per cent tax-base

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

it is not possible for us to raise massive resuorces in a country like ours, with its complex and difficult problems. We want to use the Parliamentary system as a means of advancing and building up our economy, as a means of using that national economy to build Socialism in this country. This is what we are trying to experiment. It has been possible to achieve some success because a leader of vision and statesmanship and world perspective, Jawaharlal Nehru, carried this country forward. After all we have the public sector enterprises. After all we have built certain bases for future growth. We have made some advance. The position in 1967 was presenting a situation of disappointment and frustration. That situation has completely changed and the expectation of the people has been roused.

We, who want national advance, have got to see that these hopes and aspirations of the people are directed into proper channels. My main idea in intervening in this debate is to point out that the budget has to be seen in the context of the totality of situation. A levy here or levy there is but a small item in the mechanics of taxation as far as this budget is concerned. I am quite sure that the Finance Minister, after having heard the views of the House will certainly take many of these factors into consideration.

If the total outlay, not only the increased outlay on the Plan but also these outlays of Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 25 crores and the outlays that have been made for rural works programme are all added together, then it would come to a development outlay of nearly Rs. 240 crores and not just Rs. 155 crores. That is what I am submitting namely that we have got to see the total investments that are being made in the various sectors of our economy, in the very vitals of our economy.

I have very long briefs here with me, from which it is possible to contest every figure that has been given by every hon. Member, whether it be the question of direct taxes or indirect taxes, or the question of the total direct and indirect taxes accruing to the national revenues, or it is the question of the levies falling on the 10 per cent base in relation to the total *per capita* income of the country. I can contest any figure that hon. Members can give.

My object in intervening in this debate is to place before the House the total perspective of the budget in the context of the national situation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Does his brief have figures of evasion ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I have those figures also. I have answered that point already. I can tell him the increase in arrears of income-tax that we have got. Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned the figure of Rs. 700 crores. I may tell him that this figure is not also correct, because that is the gross demand that we have made, and there are many other factors in connection with that.

The total taxes that have been collected out of the arrear demand have been growing from year to year—from Rs. 59.94 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 159.61 crores in 1970-71. This is provisional figure for 1970-71.

As a result of the vigorous steps taken by the Department in connection with collections, the actual collections in 1970-71 came to Rs. 826.29 crores. This is also a provisional figure, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 778.75 crores.

As I was submitting, the Finance Minister was faced with a very difficult task, in the context of the socio-economic conditions as they exist today in our country. I concede that we have to make a break-through and bring about radical changes in relation to the economic condition. But as the conditions exist today, and as the Constitution stands today, as the realities of the economic situation stand today, the Finance Minister has made a bold effort to raise the necessary resources and while raising these resources to see that the taxation does not fall on the common man or on the poverty-stricken man of this country I wish to submit that I want to make a difference between the common man and the poverty-stricken man. In this country, 90 per cent of people have got a *per capita* income of less than Rs. 500 odd. It is this concentrated poverty, it is this huge unemployment problem that has got to be attacked, that has got to be tackled and for which resources much more massive, perhaps ten times more massive, have got to be raised. If we have got to apply our mind to the concen-

trated poverty which exists in the rural and urban areas, then hon. members will agree that some of the taxation measures that have been suggested for taking away resources from that section which afford to pay are justifiable. I do not deny the right of Members to criticise some of the levies that the hon. Finance Minister has put and at the appropriate point of time he will consider the criticisms, but if we have got to take the total picture of the Indian situation in view, if we have to eradicate the concentrated poverty which exists in its most humiliating form, if we have got to ensure a very fast rate of economic development which implies that necessary surpluses will have to be generated, if we have got to hold the commanding heights of the economy in the shape of a larger public sector, if we have to see to it that concentration of economic power in the hands of a few is broken, it is necessary for us to see that this 10 per cent which can afford to pay a little more bears that extra burden.

Let us take the Bangla Desh issue. It is a colossal problem that has come on us. It is a national problem. If we have to tackle it in the way hon. members want it to be tackled, resources are necessary and will have to be raised. This problem of raising resources is there in any underdeveloped or developing country.

Then take the food subsidy. We have to see that the price to the consumer is not increased and the price to the cultivator is not lowered also. On this account, we incur an expenditure of Rs. 30 crores. It is a measure of social justice, distributive justice to help the weaker sections of society.

Again, in this year's budget, there is a provision of Rs. 100 crores on account of interim relief recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is talking of interim relief. Is it not a fact that the cost of living index has reached the 10 point average and according to the last Pay Commission formula, the Central Government employees are entitled to another slab of dearness allowance ? Has it not touched 225 points ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is not a point which immediately arises out of it. Tomorrow there is a question on this in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am a member of the Lok Sabha. I cannot go and sit in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He can sit in the gallery.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Are we hearing a thesis on *garibi hatao* or *garibi badhao*.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : It is both *garibi hatao* and *amiri hatao*.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He does not understand what *garibi* is. To him it is just a slogan. Either my English is bad or his capacity to understand me is very low.

When I referred to *garibi*, I was referring to the concentrated poverty that exists in the rural, urban and slum areas. Let him not speak about motor spirit, petrol and things like that. It may be all right for political slogan mongering. Any Government that comes and sits in these benches has got to take into account the conditions obtaining in India which I depicted and has got to apply itself to solving this problem of concentrated poverty, the problem of accelerating growth at a very fast rate, the problem of building up a viable public distribution system and so on. These are the basic problems of the Indian economy today. So, the strategy laid down by the Finance Minister in his budget, the total strategy of which I had spoken in the beginning, was in the direction of meeting these huge gigantic problems. Government is giving consideration to the question of arrears of tax, realisation of income-tax dues, the question of black money for which a Committee has been set up—an interim report has been submitted by it—and to the question of better utilisation of the public sector so that the public sector generates more and more surpluses, and when the time comes, the Government will come out with their policy. I can assure the House that this Government which can nationalise the Banks, L. I. C. and General Insurance, which can bring about land reforms, which has brought about in the last 20 years all the important legislative measures that this country is proud of, is also capable of tackling this problem which the hon. Members have mentioned.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

There is only one question concerning my constituency to which I wish to refer. Shri Dasaratha Deb raised the question of the outlay on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and said that less was spent on education. For his information and the information of the House I may submit that *per capita* expenditure on education in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the highest in the country. The territory is so spread, so far as flung, that it is necessary to build a school even where there are only five or ten students. There are places in the islands where there are primary schools with less than 10 students, but you have to provide primary schools. Having put people there, you have to provide them with certain minimum necessities of life, certain minimum educational facilities. The total number of schools, higher secondary, primary and middle schools in the islands, will be the highest in the country.

I submit that the Finance Minister, in the given conditions of our country, political, economic and constitutional conditions, has made a massive, bold effort to raise resources for the advance of the country so that in the years to come he can lay a firmer basis for a rapid rate of growth and for more equitable distribution and social justice.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his Budget speech in the opening lines Mr. Chavan has claimed that the economic picture of our country is very promising. I fail to understand how such a senior leader and administrator like our present Finance Minister can say that the economy of our country presents a very promising picture. He should show very well that the present structure of our economy stands on the shifting sands of foreign aid and that the basis of this economy is fictitious figure of our national savings. He has also failed to assess realistically the problem of refugees from Bangla Desh.

I am a soldier, an ex-Army man. I have listened to most of the speeches and would like to express a soldiers' point of view. The Finance Minister has made very significant changes in increasing the outlays on social welfare and development as he has said, but it pains me to see that no proper attention has been paid to the defence of our Country. The outlay on our defence is about the same as it was last year.

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Very little increase. I have seen the figures.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much do you want ?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I want it to be doubled, if you want to remain independent and save your country. This is what I am going to say.

We are refusing to face facts. Since the Prime Minister moved a resolution in this House expressing sympathy with the freedom fighters of Bangla Desh much water has flowed under the bridge. It is a sad and dismal failure of our foreign policy and also our defence organisation. Our only sin is that we are a weak nation. We have not built up our military power otherwise we would not have been facing the problem of Bangla Desh today. Most of our friends in the House may not have seen what war brings. I have been in the battle and I have seen the plight of people on whose land war is fought. I have witnessed its horrors. I have also been very closely associated with defence efforts after the Chinese aggression of 1962. As a former soldier I warn the Government that the people, least of all the soldiers, would not tolerate another debacle like the 1962 one because of the inefficiency of the Government to raise our defence potential. We should pay immediate attention to our defence needs and we should treat this period as a national emergency. Rs. 785 crores proposed to be given to States as grant-in-aid to be wasted could all be diverted to Defence ; Rs. 50 crores provided for creating employment opportunities and another Rs. 25 crores for providing employment to the educated unemployed could also be diverted to defence because our defence services could provide best opportunities for the employment of our young men. There could be a lot of employment by developmental activity thus created all over the country. Programmes like community development should be scrapped. A lot of money could be saved and diverted to build an efficient Navy and Air Force. It is very painful to see that while India is sur-

rounded on three sides by sea, we do not build a strong navy. We are concerned about what is going on in the Indian Ocean, but our Navy is insignificant, Is it worth being called a Navy ? Are we really competent to fight our two strong neighbours, at least one of them is very strong —China. We need a much larger air force to meet them. We have to increase our armed strength. I am sorry to say that very little attention has been paid by the Government and also the Members of the House to this question. If we do not pay attention immediately to this problem, time will be lost. We are already too late. We are talking about recognition of Bangla Desh. I wish it had been recognised within fifteen days after the trouble started. We are moving towards September and October, the same period when China attacked, when the Tibetan passes would open. Very little time is left. We could just move like Hyderabad into Bangla Desh and help freedom fighters to consolidate their position there in four months and could have come out. Then we could face the whole world. If nothing has been done so far, I would say that it is meaningless to ask that Bangla Desh should be recognised. Whether we recognise it or not, it matters little. What we need is strength and we should build up military strength speedily. Then only we can help Bangla Desh. We can only then find friends in the comity of nations. We are isolated today. We have no mutual defence pact with even the smallest country like Nepal or Ceylon. Our roving ambassadors are going from door to door but they find the doors are closed. Champions of human rights have closed their eyes to what is happening in Bangla Desh. Pakistan has turned the table on us. We should declare a national emergency and pay immediate attention to our defence and increase our military power. They claim that this is a socialistic budget. I heard the hon. Minister just now saying that some of us did not understand what *garibi* is. It is irrelevant to give the slogan of *garibi hatao* today, I say that our slogan should be *'takat badao'* That is the only thing. Without that, we cannot exist. Sir, I want to ask the Minister very humbly, what does he mean by "Remove *Garibi* ?" What the poor people want is bread, cheap bread. What they want is coarse cloth at least to cover their bodies. What they want is a shelter.

I would like to tell him that during the last 20 years - I do not know if they had tried to find out this—how much the prices have fallen and what is the value of our cash today. Rs. 100, twenty years ago, means Rs. 59 today in India. That is the fall in the value of money. There is so much increase in the money circulation during the last 20 years. From Rs. 2,000 crores, the maney supply has increased to Rs. 7,000 crores. And on top of all this, since the nationalisation of banks, the situation has been further aggravated. The borrowings by commercial banks from the Reserve Bank of India have increased by more than double in two years ; from Rs. 169 crores to about Rs. 370 crores. What is all this going to bring if not higher prices.

I would like to compare the prices of consumer goods. A poor man wants cloth. But they are snatching it from him. They are increasing the duty on coarse cloth, so that he cannot even scratch his sweating body. If you compare the price of coarse cloth with the price of land, what do we see ? Just to give you an example, land in the countryside is selling at eight annas per square yard or per square metre. That is the average price of land ; very good, cultivable land ; and that is land for ever ; for his children for generation this land becomes one's property. One has the right to bore through the earth on one's land from India to America on the other side. This land is available at eight annas per square yard. But the cheapest variety of cloth today costs Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.50 per meter, nothing less than that.

The most important thing for the wage-earner is bread. I wonder if our Finance Minister is as innocent as the Dauphin of France who said during the French Revolution, "These people are shouting for bread ; why should they shout for it ? Why can't they eat cakes ?" Duty on bread maida is really hard. I would say bread should be the cheapest thing. There should be no duty on bread. It should be subsidised. Most of the people, poor wage-earners, take their breakfast and luncheon with bread and a little *chana*. This is what they are doing in Delhi and other towns. You go to any housing colony ; you will see it. But they have even tried to increase the price of bread, and coarse cloth.

I am surprised that the Finance Minister's attention has also been drawn to the painted lips and the colour on the shallow cheeks of Indian women. He is probably the greatest

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

Mahratta of the 20th century, and it is certainly not in keeping with the great Mahratta tradition of giving protection to women and honouring them. The aids to beauty for our women should not be taxed. It is not chivalrous. It is also not fair to the Prime Minister. She is the symbol of Indian women today, and I know from personal experience that the women in India, irrespective of how their husbands or brothers voted, have voted for the Prime Minister's party in general simply because she belongs to their class. So, the Finance Minister would probably agree to withdraw this tax on aids to beauty. I think he would be making a very good gesture.

There has been some criticism about the agricultural sector not being touched. I would say, what has been done already is too much. Our agricultural machinery is already selling in the blackmarket at very high prices. Levy has been imposed on tractors and a tractor can now be bought only at Rs. 10,000 more, in the blackmarket. It also goes against the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 48 lays down that Government shall try to have modernised agriculture in the country. We are passing through a transitional period. At this time when we are just becoming a little self-sufficient in food grains, peasants should be left untouched. Peasants should be encouraged ; you are going to need their services. In conclusion, I would like to quote Goldsmith :

"For Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,

A breath can make them, as a breath has made,

A bold peasantry, its country's pride,

If once destroyed, can never be supplied."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, I rise to support the budget. I compliment the Finance Minister for the boldness and purposefulness of the budget. The budget is not a mere statement of income and expenditure In a democratic set-up, every budget is a milestone in the onward march of the nation. This budget is much more so, because it comes after a national referendum as to the direction and goal to which the people of this country want this country to be taken.

15.43 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair*]

When I approach the budget, I apply three yardsticks to decide whether it measures to my expectations, viz., whether the budget is purposeful or whether the Finance Minister has conceived in the budget the purpose which the nation wanted him to hold in view ; whether the Finance Minister has evolved the correct strategy for the purpose of taking the country to the goal to which we are to go ; and, whether proper policies and programmes—fiscal and political—have been evolved for implementing the strategy that has been laid in the budget. Measuring it by these three yardsticks, I am completely satisfied with the budget ; it is satisfying in an extreme measure. In no respect the budget has fallen short of my expectations. Apart from being a member of the ruling party, as a person responsible to the people who have elected me, I have tried to analyse the budget more critically than my friends opposite. The more closely I look at the budget, the deeper I analyse it, the more convinced I am becoming that this budget is the best that can be presented in the obtaining situation.

With regard to the first yardstick, the Finance Minister is very clear in his mind. He has spelt out the purpose with which the budget has been evolved in no uncertain terms viz., "national growth coupled with social justice".

He has no illusions as to the effectiveness of this budget. He candidly states at the end of his speech :

"It is hardly possible to claim that a new social and economic order can be ushered in through budgetary policy alone, much less through a single budget."

There is no tall claim about this. But the question is what is the direction, whether the direction is correct, whether the policies are correct and whether he has kept in his view what the people want the Finance Minister of this country to keep in view.

He has kept in his mind a future India in which there will be social justice, a future India

in which there will be progressive growth, a future India in which there will be distributive justice. He has kept that in his mind and I do not think that anybody in the opposition will challenge this statement of mine. I do not think anybody in the opposition will challenge that the people of this country want to go to this ultimate goal which the Finance Minister has delineated before us.

Now the question is whether there is a proper strategy. While hearing the budget speech I was reminded of a speech which I have listened to, a speech by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the AICC session, when he was trying to outline the basic plan for the country. He said : "I want to cut a coat; I have a particular measurement; but the cloth available to me does not measure up to the dimension of the coat". Then he asked the AICC "What should I do ? Should I cut the coat in accordance with the cloth which is available to me or should I get the cloth and cut the coat to suit my physical frame ? The people of India want a particular dimension. So, I will get the resources to cut the cloth according to the requirements of the people." This is the standard that the Finance Minister applied in framing the budget. May I submit that the Finance Minister could have, if he wanted, presented a budget which was balanced and in a measure surplus also ? He could have limited the plan expenditure to the actuals of 1970-71 and could have avoided to offer to spend Rs. 300 crores more. He could have forgotten about she unemployment problem in this country and could have avoided to set apart Rs. 50 crores for a crash programme and Rs. 25 crores for the educated unemployed. He could have forgotten in his callousness the plight of the children of this country and could have avoided injecting into this budget a programme of Rs. 10 crores for them. In that way, he could certainly have saved Rs. 375 crores and that would have meant that he could have presented a budget which was completely balanced and slightly in the surplus.

But should he have done that or should he have sought to implement the programme incorporating all these things in it ? The Finance Minister could have assumed the posture that here is a Finance Minister coming in the course of a few years who, for the first time, is presenting a balanced budget, a surplus budget. He could have taken the credit for it and perhaps applause from the galleries. But I say that he would not have been honest to the nation if he had done so. So, he tried to cut the coat in accordance with the requirements of the nation. Putting his confidence in the people of this country, in the patriotism of the people of this country, taking strength from the progress that this country has made in the course of the last few years, he told himself, "I believe in India, I believe in the people of this country, I will go to the people and ask for tax and I will get the tax so that this country can march forward". It is therefore that I say that this budget is purposeful, there is a strategy in the budget. The strategy of this budget is not one of stagnation, the strategy is not one of limiting oneself to the resources at hand, the strategy is one of self-generating dynamism, the strategy is one of growth and march forward, the strategy is one of progress with growth. This is the strategy that is evolved in this budget and that is a startegy that is certainly unimpeachable.

If that startegy is accepted, then the question is whether proper measures have been evolved here, fiscal measures have been evolved here. Here the question of distributive justice comes in, its social impact. Sir, when you were sitting here you have spelt out the impact of the direct taxes. I do not want to go into it further. My hon. friends on the other side were saying that the corporate sector has been spared. I do not understand from where they got this information. If one thing has to be said about this budget it is that a definite attempt has been made to make a dent into the corporate sector.

An effort is made to put a ceiling on the income from the corporate sector. No company will be permitted hereafter to pay out more than Rs. 5,000 as salary. No company will be permitted hereafter to shell out more than Rs. 1,000 as allowances and all that. For whatever capital gain there is, there is tax being imposed. Higher wealth tax is being imposed. The corporate sector is being taxed and this is the beginning of the taxation.

But may I say that the corporate sector cannot be shaken completely because we want a mixed economy here ? If there is a a guarantee for the reinvestment of the corporate sector money in this country and if it is not

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

drained out by the leeches, there is no danger in the corporate sector being left with a certain measure of money so that reinvestment may take place until such time that the public sector grows up tall enough to absorb the whole thing and take over the productive enterprises of this country. I do not want to go further into it.

Coming to direct taxes, I remember, in the Taxation Enquiry Committee of 1954, Dr. John Mathai put forth one suggestion. The ultimate aim he spelt out was that the highest income after tax, that is, the net income, should not be more that a multiple of 30 of the income of the lowest slab of the Indian tax-paying assessee. That is, the highest income must not be more than 30 times the lowest slab. What is the picture we are finding here? A person who is earning Rs. 10 lakhs, after tax and surcharge, is going to get Rs. 67,000, which means, ten times the lowest slab man. Could it be more steep and more regressive? Therefore that is being done. But what is more important is the concessions that have given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will please conclude now. Time is over.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: One more aspect is deficit financing. It is only to the extent of Rs. 220 crores. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan deficit financing is contemplated to be Rs. 850 crores and the Fourth Five-Year Plan contemplates that in relation to the resources deficit financing can be to the extent of 5 per cent. If this is the standard, with Rs. 375 crores more that you are putting in and out of the entire resources that would be pumped in, this Rs. 220 crores is absolutely nothing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, you will have to conclude now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not going to raise the price level at all.

There are certain points I want to make but as there is no time I am concluding. The unemployment problem which is there is being tackled in a very vigorous way. When we come to the question of the overall Plan tempo, we find that is being taken up on a higher tempo. I am really sorry that I am not spared sufficient time to go ahead a little more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will not take any more time. Please conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Others are given. I ask you only for two minutes more. My party will allow it, I am sure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude. Kindly appreciate my difficulty. I am helpless in the matter. You will please conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not in the habit of encroaching upon the time limit, but there are certain points which I do want to make out. I crave of my party to give me a few minutes more, if there is anybody here. The Minister is here and he is agreeing. It is the party's time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not in my hands. I am bound by certain rules. Kindly conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The party can give me the time.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): You are wasting your time. Go ahead.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am concluding.

My hon. friends on the other side attack this Budget. I do not want to reply to that attack but the basic question remains that a national challenge and a national task have got to be fulfilled. My hon. friends on the other side have been making grimaces about *garibi hatao* and all that. I have an answer to that. Has anybody got an illusion that overnight in the morning, poverty can be removed? Poverty can be removed only by successive action. The question is whether the direction is correct and I say that the direction is correct.

One more point and I have done. The Finance Minister has laid emphasis or regional

imbalance. He has laid the emphasis correctly. The unemployment question is a major question. I may make a mention of the crying unemployment problem in my State. The unemployment problem is characteristic of my State, that is, educated unemployment problem. We have got refugees from East Bengal coming on. But you are having refugees in a long line coming out of Kerala, the educated people, who want jobs.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I am on my legs. Of course, it is an interesting speech. But you have to finish now. Please sit down.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Just half a minute more. I am winding up.

I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister and the Government of India to take a particular part of the country, for example, Kerala, wnere there is a particular problem and to tackle that problem on a crying-solution basis. The unemployment problem in my State may be taken up like that and it may be tackled on that basis.

With these words, I support the Budget completely with a full satisfaction that I have got before me a Budget which is progressive, bold, purposeful and satisfying in all respects and in all measures.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals. I also take this opportunity to welcome the Budget as a growth-oriented Budget. The Budget has made certain marked departures from the past in respect of creating a cess for the children, imposing restrictions on expenditure by the companies and acquiring property at the declared value by the owners.

The Budget is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditure nor it is an account maintained by a housewife. The budgetary provisions reflect public finance. It is a barometer which indicates prosperity of the country, the social conditions and the standard of living of the nation. Therefore, the Budget proposals are to be examined from those angles. It should not be taken as to whether a tax is imposed here or there. But it is the totality of the view that has to be taken into account. From that point of view, I consider this Budget as a growth-oriented Budget.

The Budget proposals have been criticised by the Members of the Opposition Benches in all imaginary ways. All the adjectives current in political lexicons have been used to denounce it. Perhaps, they want to make their existence felt by the people in this way. The Budget should be examined objectively, There should not be any subjective view.

The Congress Party received a massive mandate in the recent mid-term poll from the people for transformation of the society to lead the nation in the path of progress to prosperity. To put this question as to whether the Budget proposals have helped in ushering a new order, the answer is "Yes". The next question is "How?". To answer this question, let me point out the weaknesses of Indian economy and India's public finance. These are, to my mind, (a) inadequate resources, (b) inequal distribution of wealth and (c) slow pace of industrial development.

Since the Finance Minister has to find out resources, he cannot but step up resources to finance industry and other things for rapid growth. Of course, he can borrow money from foreign countries. But a nation's strength does not lie in what it can borrow from other countries. Its strength lies in what it can produce.

Again, there are political difficulties. If there is a deal with the USA, the slogan raised is : The country is mortgaged. If the deal is with U. S. S. R., the bogie is : India has become a satellite of Russia. When there is an impose on the affluent society—I should say, on those who have something more than the others,—the cry is raised. 'The budget is anti-people.'

16.00 hrs.

This reminds me of a Jataka story.

Once a dacoit in a forest used to rob and kill passers-by. But he would not kill a person unless the person is made to appear a guilty one. He had his own standard of judgment. He had a bed and he asked his victim to lie on the bed. The dacoit warned him that he would be killed if he was found shorter or longer than the bed by a hair-breadth. And consequently, the poor fellow was killed.

[Shri Biswanarain Shastri]

The Budget proposals may appear short to those who do not believe in democracy and long to those who are opposed to socialism.

One should not make his mind too much prejudiced and adopt a fault-finding attitude. It appears full of blemish to a prejudicial mind even though there is no blemish.

The Finance Minister proposes to mobilise resources for growth and growith alone can lead the country to prosperity and socialism. Only growth can remove and banish poverty. Therefore the budget is consistent with the Slogan—*Garibi Hatao.*

It is said that there is no tax on corporate income. That is not the correct picture. The tax on corporate sector may appearently appear static in the present time but in the near future it will create more and more avenue and yield more taxes, in the coming years. There are restrictions placed on salaries, perquisites, travelling expenses etc. There are taxes on the maintenance of guest houses. These are only a few of the various taxes on the corporate sector.

Coming to the Taxation proposals I want to say a few words. What should be the fiscal policy that should be followed by the Government of India? What is it that should be done in the present context to usher in the promised socialist society?

In ancient times the fiscal measures were such that there should not be any heavy burden on the agriculturists. They are not only the backbone but the kingpin of the nation. So far as businessmen and traders are concerned, the taxation should be gradual. Whatever tax is imposed, that has to be realised in full and then only new levy may be imposed.

I am afraid whether the Government has got the machinery for realising these amounts. I do not know whether the Finance Minister has got the machinery geared up to this extent whatever proposals are made would be fully implemented.

It is apprehended that when new taxation comes into force there will be price rise. If the pace of growth makes steady progress the fear is baseless. If there is no growth of course there will be price rise. In a changing situation nobody can say that price will remain ever steady.

The Indian economy operates on a very narrow margin. Therefore, marginal shortfall in supply and marginal increase in demand may upset the entire economy. There should be emphasis laid more and more on Resources and the Finance Minister has done well in mobilising resource for growth.

During the last three plan periods the average annual total output has been increasing at the rate of 3½ per cent. Against this average the annual growth rate of population is about 2½ per cent. It means, we had a nominal 1 per cent average *per capita* output. If there are no resources there cannot be growth and the country cannot progress towards prosperity.

Therefore, taxation is inevitable. Now, the question comes on which subject there should be tax. There is objection that tax has been levied on maida, petroleum and other things. Of course, those things should not be taxed. But to mobilise resources, such things as are utilised by the mojority of the people cannot be exempted.

So far as tax on lipstick is concerned, it is stated that it is a tax on cleanliness. But if any body remembers or recollects the origin and development of the application of lipstick, he will be horrified because it has a very nasty past.

While making the budget proposals, I am sure the Finance Minister has kept in view the social obligations and the social needs. In this respect, I would quote what the Prime Minister said while presenting the budget last year, namely :—

> "The budget has been prepared to reconcile the imperatives of growth with concern for the well-being of the needy and the poor."

I would appeal to the Finance Minister here about one thing—some concession of taxes on motor spirit. He has imposed tax on items like motor spirit, maida, soap and other such things. These are the things which are used by the lower middle class people and others, not but

by the common people in the villages. Those who have criticised this have the people living in the urban areas in their view. You may go to the villages and see if anybody uses bread or things prepared out of maida. The people living in the cities are more vocal and they are an organised society, and, therefore, their voice is raised here by their representatives, but the voice of the people living in the interiormost villages has never been raised.

There is scope for practising economy on the expenditure side. To mention briefly, luxury cars should be done away with. There is scope for practising economy in our foreign missions abroad.

Coming to my State, I must speak one word. We live in a peculiar geo-political condition that is not of our creation and we are destined to live there. Private capital is shy of coming there, and the Government of India are not coming in a big way to establish industries there, and, therefore, there is regional imbalance in growth. If there is regional imbalance, the country as a whole cannot prosper.

So far as the employment position is concerned, the BSF and the CRP are the two big things where there is big recruitment, but I am sorry to say that not many persons have so far been recruited to these forces from Assam. Since these provide the greatest employment avenue I would take this opportunity to appeal to the Government of India to look into this matter.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra) : There has been great criticism regarding the budget proposals. Some have gone far and have criticised it by saying that it is a sort of betrayal of the masses and of the trust reposed by the people. As my hon. friend Shri Biswanarayan Shastri has put it, one cannot be more effective by using adjectives but it is only mere oratory. But one has to look into the realisties to find out what exactly the budget means.

The present budget is, one cannot deny it, a great step in the march towards socialism. A real effort has been made to reduce inequalities and to meet the problems facing the country. The main problems facing the country are the problem of inequality, the problem of unemployment, the problem of poverty and the problem of population explosion, and the problem of malnutrition which the newer generations are facing. For example, our younger generations are not getting enough nutritive food. The result is that they are both physically and mentally under-developed.

In this year's budget, a big attempt has been made to see that they get proper nutrition. Thus for the first time perhaps in the central budget, there is a provision for nutrition for the young children.

Secondly, there is an attempt to reduce inequalities. For example the rate of wealth tax has been raised. If a person has a wealth of Rs. 15 lakhs and he puts it in fixed deposit in a bank, it will fetch 7½ or 8 per cent; if he invests it in companies, he may get 10 per cent. On a wealth of Rs. 15 lakhs, income at the rate of 10 per cent would come to Rs. 1,50,000. On this, income tax would take away about Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 90,000 and he would be left with Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000. So on a wealth of Rs. 15 lakhs, the net income would be Rs 70,000—a return of 5 or 6 per cent on capital. What would happen if with each successive year, the wealth of that person would be going down, from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 14-1/2 lakhs and so on. So in this budget there is an attempt to reduce excessive concentration of wealth among the higher echelons.

Then the budget enhances the income tax on incomes over Rs. 15,000 a year, leaving out the weaker sections. Similarly taxes have been imposed on luxury goods, not necessities like wheat, rice, dals etc. Of course, as speaker after speaker pointed out, there is scope for modification of the tax on maida, and petrol, specially those who run taxis and scooters. I hope the Finance Minister will reconsider this at the appropriate time. Also I personally think the tax on coarse cloth should go, but there is justification for taxing the finer varieties of cloth.

Thus an attempt has been made to tax the wealthier sections of society, leaving more benefit to the lower income groups. The exemption limit now provided comes practically to Rs. 6,000 a year. This is quite fair.

Now, I would like to give a few suggestions which may be looked into. There is great scope for economy in the administrative structure. We have a chain of officers, from the clerk, to the head clerk, to the section officer, then

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

under-secretary, then deputy secretary, then joint secretary, then additional secretary and then Secretary. Each has its complement of chaprasi etc. which means that there is a multiplicity of officers in the entire bureaucracy. Not only it causes a heavy strain on the economy, but efficiency also suffers. The time has come to reconsider whether we really need such an elaborate echelon of officers. It happens that the main decision is taken at the lower level; for example, the clerk takes the decision and I think in 90 per cent of cases, this decision goes through with minor modifications. Therefore, it can be considered whether it is not proper to cut out this elaborate system which has become outmoded and reduce the number of officers, having one or two instead of such a lot of them.

Secondly, I find that the Estate Duty which is painless and brings about social justice has not been revised this year. Our rates are lower than these of Great Britain. I, therefore, suggest that a higher Estate Duty should be imposed. It will be easier to pay and it is also not deterrent to the economy of the business. There is no ceiling on business income. In fact, it does not deter a person from earning more as some other taxes may. This is one of the strongest arguments put forward in favour of a higher Estate Duty and lesser taxes on regular incomes. I think the present income-tax should continue and at the same time we should have a higher Estate Duty.

We have a great problem of population explosion. The present system of taxation favours the married man and the person with a larger family. A bachelor has to pay more than a married man and a married couple has to pay more than a person with more than two children. So I suggest that the bachelors should be given more incentives and people with larger families should be taxed more. Those who exceed the limit should pay a sort of penalty for depriving the children of the weaker sections of the society from getting the best out of the provisions made by the country. Therefore I suggest that there should be a tax on larger families.

Deficit financing should not be resorted to such a great extent because ultimately it hurts the weaker sections of the society and it is in fact a sort of indirect tax. Deficit financing is necessary in a growing economy to a certain extent, but if it crosses the upper limit, then it starts hurting the economy. I think deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 220 crores would not help the economy and may hurt the economy. Therefore I suggest that this heavy deficit financing should be avoided.

Finally, I submit that the Budget on the whole is an attempt to reduce inequalities among the different sections of the society. It is a budget which does help investment and growth. I hope that the suggestions which I have made will be considered.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति महोदय, हम भारतवासियों में एक आदत है कि हम अपनी लाचारियों और परेशानियों को पचाना जानते हैं। हम हर प्रकार की कुर्बानियां करने के लिए तैयार हैं और कठिनाइयों को झेलने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन सरकार के द्वारा जो धन-दौलत इकट्ठी की जाती है, उससे लाभान्वित कौन होता है? आखिर सरकार हम पर कितना बोझ डालना चाहती है? जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हम भारतवासी अपनी परेशानियों को सहने के आदी हो गये हैं। लेकिन आम लोगों की कुर्बानी से जो धन उत्पन्न होता है, जो साधन जुटाये जाते हैं, उनका लाभ एक विशेष वर्ग उठाता है। सरकार ने जो टैक्स लगाये हैं, उनका लाभ किसको हुआ है? सरकार कई सालों से मूल्यों को नियंत्रित नहीं कर सकी है और कीमतें बराबर बढ़ती जा रही हैं। सरकार की नीतियों के कारण दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं के दौरान मुद्रा 17 गुना बढ़ गई है। यह सोचने की बात है कि उससे देश के कौन-कौन से वर्ग मजबूत हुए हैं।

आप बार-बार कहते हैं, हम भी मानते हैं इससे गरीबों को लाभ होगा लेकिन एक बात मानने की यह है कि आपकी कीमतें दिनों दिन बढ़ती जाती हैं। उनको रोकने में भारत सरकार बिलकुल असफल रही है। दूसरी योजना के अंदर 33 प्रतिशत मूल्य बढ़ गए और अब तीसरी योजना के बाद 32 प्रतिशत बढ़े। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि 1939 में 249 करोड़

मुद्रा थी वह 1970 में बढ़ कर 4248 करोड़ हो गई। इस तरह से आपकी मुद्रा बढ़ती गई और आज आप टैक्स लगाने की बात कहते हैं। आप टैक्स लगाइए, लेकिन भारत की आर्थिक दृष्टि से आज बड़ी हीन अवस्था है। हम तो इसको हीन अवस्था ही कहते हैं कि आज हम सुगन्धित तेलों पर और साबुन पर और ऐसी चीजों पर टैक्स लगाते हैं यह कहकर कि यह विलास की सामग्री हैं। आज हमारे यहां यह विलास की सामग्री लगती हैं; फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि यह विलासिता के अन्दर आती हैं। 23 साल के बाद यह हालत है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, दूसरे देशों के मुकाबिले में आज हम कहां टिकते हैं? अपने पास का देश है चाहे पाकिस्तान है और चाहे लंका है, उनकी नेशनल इनकम आप देखिए और अपनी देखिए तो दुख मालूम होता है कि किस तरह से हम लोग अपने आप को उठाने की बात कहते हैं। योजनाओं की कोई बात नहीं। आप टैक्स लगाइए, वह भी हम देने को तैयार हैं, कुर्बानी के लिए भी हम तैयार हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के लोग सारी कठिनाइयां उठाने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन उससे लाभ क्या होता है? जिस दिन आपका बजट आया भावों की उछल कूद उसी दिन से शुरू हो गई। इससे पूंजीपति लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारी लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं, या कोई विशेष वर्ग लाभान्वित होगा, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के जो गरीब हैं उनको इससे लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। वह गरीब ऊपर नहीं उठे हैं, वह और दबे हैं। आप देखिए हम लोगों को खाने को जो मिलना चाहिए वह 23 सौ कैलोरी भोजन मिलना चाहिए और भारत को मिलता है 18 सौ कैलोरी। पाकिस्तान को 2,290 कैलोरी, लंका को मिलता है 2,180 कैलोरी, इटली को 2,860 कैलोरी और अमेरिका को 3,200 कैलोरी। तो भोजन जो हमको मिलता है उसमें कमी है और जो हमारी वार्षिक आय है उसको ले लीजिए तो उसमें भी कमी है। आप देखिए आज हम लोग कहां तक आगे बढ़े हैं? भारत के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की वार्षिक आय इन तीन योजनाओं के बावजूद 453 रुपये है जब कि पाकिस्तान की 810 रुपये, जापान की 6908 रुपये, जर्मनी की 11340 रुपये, फ्रांस की 13035 रुपये और अमेरिका की 24773 रुपये हैं। तो आप किन बातों में आगे बढ़े हैं? हम टैक्स देने को तैयार हैं। मुल्क के ऊपर खूब टैक्स लगाइए लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या निकलता है? दस करोड़ रुपया हमने बच्चों के लिए रख दिया, उनके पोषण के लिए, बहुत बड़ी बात अखबारों में आ गई। हमने 50 करोड़ बेकार युवकों के लिए रख दिया, अखबारों में आ गया। लेकिन काम कितना हुआ? बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद क्या आपने देखा कि बैंकों के कर्मचारियों का ऐटीच्यूड क्या हो गया है? जितने छोटे काश्तकार हैं दस से पन्द्रह बीघे काश्त करने वाले उनको कितना कर्जा इन बैंकों से आपने दिलाया? जो छोटी-छोटी जमीनों पर काश्तकार रहे हैं, जिनके पास जमीन केवल एलाट की हुई है, जो खातेदार नहीं हैं उनको कौन आज कर्जा देता है? आज बैंकों में क्या हालत हो रही है कभी देखा आपने, कर्मचारियों में कितनी स्फूर्ति आ गई है? सारा प्रशासन ढीला है। निकम्मा है अव्यवस्थित है। सारे प्रशासन पर करोड़ों रुपये आज खर्च हो रहे हैं। करोड़ों रुपये हम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तनख्वाहों में देते हैं और हर साल बजट में वृद्धि होती जाती है। इधर हमने बजट बढ़ाया उधर मूल्य बढ़ गए। तनख्वाहें जो बढ़ी उस के करोड़ों रुपये देने हैं। करोड़ों रुपये तनख्वाहों के सारी स्टेट्स को देना है। बैंकों का कर्जा आज कितने करोड़ रुपये हमको देना है?.... **(व्यवधान)**....ओवरड्राफ्ट तो है ही। सरकारी कर्मचारी जो तनख्वाह पाते हैं, क्या इतनी तनख्वाह बाजार में कहीं वह पाएंगे? लेकिन हम उनकी तनख्वाह फिर भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। जो वास्तव में काम करने वाले हैं वह हिचकिचाते हैं उनमें हिम्मत नहीं है, साहस का कदम वह उठा नहीं सकते। यह बजट है क्या? सरकारी अधिकारी बैठते हैं अपने कमरे में जिनको आंकड़ों का बड़ा ज्ञान है और सिर्फ किताबी ज्ञान है वह बजट बनाते हैं। जो मिनिस्टर होते हैं उन्होंने अपनी कलम से कुछ हेर फेर कर दिया और बजट बनकर आ जाता है। कमेंट्री हो जाती है, अखबारों में निकल जाता है। लेकिन जो गांवों

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

का रहने वाला है वह इस समाजवादी बजट से जो इंदिरा जी का बना है उससे प्रभावित नहीं होता है हम चाहे जितनी लम्बी डींगे हांके। आज बंगाल की समस्या का नाम लिया जाता है। बंगाल की समस्या को तो हमने खड़ा कर दिया। उसी समय हमने निर्णय ले लिया होता तो यह समस्या खड़ी नहीं होती। आज कहते हैं कि पचास लाख आदमी आ गए, अब समस्या खड़ी हो गई। अगर उसी समय निर्णय ले लेते तो यह स्थिति नहीं आती। आज हिन्दुस्तान में निर्णय लेने वाला नहीं रहा। समय से निर्णय न लेने के कारण इतना और डेफिसिट बढ़ा। इसी तरह आज हिन्दुस्तान में कई बातें ऐसी हैं। कौन कहता है कि आप राज्य सभा रखें, अपर हाउसेज रखें। क्या जरूरत है कि मंत्रियों के इतने ज्यादा पद रखें? लेकिन आज प्रशासन का जो खर्चा है उसको कोई रिड्यूस करना नहीं चाहता, उसके लिए कोई कदम उठाना नहीं चाहता। आप देखते हैं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ कौन झगड़ा मोल ले? हड़ताल हो जायगी। कोई मजबूत कदम उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम समाजवाद का कदम उठाना चाहते हैं तो एक बात से उठ सकता है कि हम लोग कुछ ठोस और मजबूत कदम उठाएं.... **(व्यवधान)**....आप राज्य सभा भंग कर दीजिए। क्या जरूरत है राज्य सभा की? क्या जरूरत है आपको अपर हाउसेज की? क्या जरूरत है इतने मंत्रियों को रखने की?....

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the need of this House also?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: That is necessary. रखना चाहते हैं रखिए, नहीं रखना चाहते हैं न रखिए। जितने आपके उपक्रम चले उनमें सब में आपका लास रहा। अरबों रुपये की दौलत उनमें लगी और करोड़ों का लास हो रहा है। एक बड़ी बात यह और हुई कि जो गांवों में छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्री चलती थी उसके लिए आपने एक सर्कुलर निकाला 29 मई, 1971 को जिसके अनुसार हजारों छोटे-छोटे गृह उद्योग करने वाले बेकार हो गए। उसके अनुसार जो न पावर इस्तेमाल करते हैं न स्टीम, जो हैंड आपरेटेड काम करने वाले हैं उनके ऊपर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी आपने इतनी बढ़ा दी जितनी लूम पर थी। इस प्रकार राजस्थान के गांवों के हजारों आदमी जो इस धन्धे में लगे थे जो हाथ से काम करने वाले थे उनको समाप्त करने का काम आपने कर दिया। हजारों लोग बेकार हो गए। जो भिवंडी से कपड़ा आता था उसके लिए पावर लूम पर जो टैक्स लगता था वह लगा दिया और जो हाथ से काम करते हैं, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं, स्टीम नहीं, कुछ नहीं इस्तेमाल करते उनके ऊपर भी उतना ही टैक्स लगा दिया। इस तरह हजारों की संख्या में वह स्पिडलर्स बेकार हो गए। तो आप कहां उनको रखना चाहते हैं? इसलिए मेरा ख्याल है कि इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए और मैदा के मामले पर तो आप सोचते ही होंगे कि मैदा पर टैक्स न लगाया जाय।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the budget presented by the Finance Minister to this House. I welcome it because it is progressive, radical in nature and purposeful. Under a planned economy like ours, the annual budget is an important instrument of economic policy. It is not merely a statement of revenue and expenditure. It also incorporates the capital receipts and capital expenditure of the community. That is, on a certain expectation of resources, it arranges for their disposal, that is it decides how the money resources are to be expended for the development of the economy. I think the budget must be considered from this developmental point of view.

We have adopted a policy of planned economic development for the last 20 years. In the first 10 years, from 1951 to 1960 our real income increased by 3.7 per cent per annum and the *per capita* real income increased only by 1.7 per cent per annum. During the next nine years, till 1969, the progress was not so satisfactory. We registered a progress of 3.4 per cent, but with population increasing at 2.4 per cent, the real *per capita* income increased only by 0.9 per cent. Thus, over these 19 years, there has been a distinct improvement in our economic conditions, but it has not come up to our expectations. During

the last year—1970-71—our economic progress has been fairly satisfactory. Our foodgrains production has increased by 5 to 6 million tonnes. Industrial production increased by 5 per cent. The real national income increased by 5.5 per cent. This is the second time that we have done it according to the targets set in the fourth Five year plan. Not only has agricultural production responded well, but our exports increased. Our foreign balance was in a strong position and foreign aid is being reduced.

Under these circumstances, it was natural for the Finance Minister to feel encouraged to embark on a larger annual programme of development this year. He has decided that during 1971-72 we should spend not Rs. 155 crores but Rs. 300 crores more than last year on economic development. This larger investment is going to be distributed between important areas, or I should say, strategic areas like shipping, ports, roads, mines and metal, agriculture and family planning.

It has been said that this programme is meant to benefit the private sector. This is looking at it from the wrong point of view. We want to develop the public sector so that it would occupy the commanding heights of the economy. The public sector is the spearhead of our economic advance. If it advances, the whole of our economy will advance and we can progress more rapidly.

This budget has to be welcomed also because it is an important landmark in our march towards socialism. This is perhaps the most radical budget so far, because it slashes down the inequalities to a considerable extent. Mr. Chairman, in your speech you had dealt with this point but at the risk of repetition. I may point out, if you earn Rs. 1 lakh more, you have to pay Rs. 60,000 by way of income tax. If you earn Rs. 1 lakh more you pay Rs. 92,000. On the third lakh, you pay Rs. 97,500. That means, no honest man can ever be rich in this country. Holding of property beyond Rs. 5 lakhs becomes uneconomic. After Rs. 10 lakhs, it is still more economic. After Rs. 15 lakhs, it is impossible, because you have to pay a tax of Rs. 8 per cent. If you invest Rs. 15 lakhs on housing or put it in a bank, you cannot get a net income of more than Rs. 8 per cent. Therefore, we have virtually a ceiling on income as well as on property. This is an important landmark in our march towards socialism.

Thirdly, we welcome this budget because it makes a determined effort to solve the problem of unemployment. This problem has been with us since 1942, or since the end of the second world war. At the beginning of the Second Plan we had a backlog of five million. At the beginning of the Third Plan it rose to 7 million. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan we had a backlog of 10 million to 14 million and it is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan it will reach 20 million. Though the plans have been arranged in such a way to create employment to the maximum extent, that does not solve the employment problem because our population has been increasing at a phenomenal rate. Therefore, some special efforts have to be made outside the plan. This budget proposes that we should spend Rs. 50 crores for a crash programme for increasing employment in the rural areas. It has further provided Rs. 25 crores for giving aid or self-employment opportunities to the educated people in this country. For the first time we have gone beyond the plan and made this arrangement. People have criticised the Finance Minister on the ground that the amount provided is too small. But it is only the beginning. Our Government is quite conscious of the immensity and urgency of this problem. I am quite sure that our Government is prepared to increase this provision ten-fold, if necessary, to see that this problem is solved. Well begun is half done.

Lastly, this budget has been criticised by the members of the opposition on the ground that it would increase the price level. So far as the prices of petrol, fine and super-fine cloth are concerned, I agree that their prices will increase but they are commodities which are consumed by the middle and higher middle class and richer sections of the community. So far as the commodities consumed by the poor people of this country are concerned, their prices will not increase. Take the case of coarse cloth. There the duty has been raised from 3.6 paise to 4 paise. In the case of medium cloth the duty has been raised from 4.8 paise to 6 paise. Nobody in this sense will contend that these increases are appreciable. Again, take the case of soap. Laundry soap and household soap have not been touched by the increase in excise duty. Even the duty on

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

maida is only 10 paise per kilogram. But since this is linked with the health and nutrition of children, and since our responsibility towards children is absolute its fulfilment should not depend on yield from taxation of maida. I think it will not be inadvisable if the Finance Minister reconsiders his position in this matter.

It is reported that meetings have been arranged and *morchas* organised against this budget because it is contended that prices will increase by 8 to 10 per cent. This is an absolutely wrong conclusion. The price level depends on a number of factors, many of which are beyond the control of the government. Suppose the influx of refugees increases tomorrow to a larger number. Naturally, our expenditure will go up. Similarly, suppose the monsoon fails next year, then also the prices will go up. So, the question we have to consider is whether the budget is responsible or increasing the prices. I submit that the prices will not increase on account of the budget.

The Finance Minister deserves all our sympathy and whole-hearted support for the reason that he has brought forward this budget under the shadow a very great tragedy, a tragedy which has resulted in the massacre of lakhs of people and the fleeing of millions of people to this country. They are people who were formerly our citizens. They are people who belong to us and we have to give succour to them. We do not know how much of expenditure will have to be incurred till they are repatriated. This budget has been brought forward at such a critical time. Therefore, this deserves support from all sides of the House, because this is a calamity for which the Finance Minister is not responsible, the Government of India is not responsible. Under these conditions, I hope this House will give its whole-hearted support to the budget presented by the Finance Minister.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : मान्यवर, आपका मैं दिल से आभारी हूं जो आपने सदन में 1971-72 के बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। मैं इसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूं।

श्रीमन्, मैं सबसे पहले अपने दल के नेता, अपने प्रधान मंत्री को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उनके नेतृत्व में देश में कांग्रेस दल को स्पष्ट बहुमत मिला और इस के फलस्वरूप यहां पर केन्द्र में एक ऐसी सरकार का गठन हुआ जो कि देश में वास्तव में समाजवाद लाना चाहती है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव में जनता का जो दल को आदेश प्राप्त हुआ है उसका स्मरण है और तन, मन, धन से उसका पालन करना चाहते हैं। श्रीमन्, वह आदेश था देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने का। देश से गरीबी, बेकारी और बेरोजगारी को हटाने का और देश के जो पिछड़े हुये हिस्से हैं उनका संतुलित विकास करने का। और साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी आदेश था कि देश के अन्दर एक सामाजिक और आर्थिक ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय जिसके अन्दर जो जनता है वह शोषण से मुक्त हो सके।

श्रीमन्, यह वास्तविकता है कि देश में कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। परन्तु इसके साथ साथ यह भी दृष्टि में रखना चाहिये कि लागत में भी पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाये जायें और अधिक उन्नतिशील बीजों का अविष्कार किया जाय। साथ ही साथ कृषकों को जो कृषि के यन्त्र हैं उनके मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है, जैसे छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का देश में बड़ा अभाव है। उनके बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाय जिससे कृषकों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त हो सकें। हमारा ऐसा विश्वास है कि अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार की तरफ से हो जायगी तो इस समय देश के जो उद्योग कृषि के क्षेत्र में हैं, जो उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता है, उसमें दुगनी वृद्धि सम्भव हो सकती है।

श्रीमन्, गन्ने की खेती की स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर है। मैं माननीय सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि स्थिति यहां तक पहुंच गयी है कि मिलों के ऊपर किसानों का कई वर्ष का गन्ने का मूल्य बकाया पड़ा हुआ है जिसकी अदायगी नहीं हो पा रही है जिसकी वजह से

स्थिति बहुत भयानक हो गयी है और यहां तक स्थिति पहुंच गई है कि काश्तकारों के ऊपर जो अन्य बकाया है उनकी अदायगी के लिये काश्तकारों को अपने घरों के जेवर बेचने पड़ रहे हैं। अगर मिल मालिकों के पास काश्तकारों की बकाया अदायगी के लिये पैसे न हों तो मैं चाहूंगा कि मिल ओनर्स के घरों के जेवरों को नीलाम कर के किसानों के गन्ने की कीमत दिलाई जाय।

श्रीमन्, लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी पर्याप्त उन्नति हुई है। मगर इसके साथ-साथ इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि उस क्षेत्र में लागत और कार्यकुशलता में भी वृद्धि की जाय। साथ ही साथ औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है जिससे जो लोग उद्योगों में लगे हुए हैं वह अधिक कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य कर सकेंगे तथा जो शिक्षित बेकारी है वह भी दूर हो सकेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी आवश्यक है कि जहां तक हो अधिक से अधिक बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। और साथ ही साथ उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में लाभ और व्यवसाय की दृष्टि से सरकार की ओर से बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाय।

श्रीमन्, मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक परिवार में कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को रोजी देने के लिये व्यवस्था की है, साथ ही शहरी क्षेत्र में भी रोजगार देने के लिये कृतसंकल्प है और उसके लिये वचनबद्ध है। उसके लिये अलग से बजट बनाने की बात कही गई है।

श्रीमन्, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सरकार का ध्यान मूल्यों के बढ़ने पर पूर्ण रूप से है और इस बात के लिये प्रयास करना चाहती है कि भविष्य में किसी प्रकार की मूल्यों में बढ़ोत्तरी न हो।

श्रीमन्, बजट में इस बात का भी जिक्र किया गया है कि प्रादेशिक जो असमतायें हैं, असंतुलन है, उनको दूर करने का प्रयास किया जायगा। यह एक बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य होगा और मेरी समझ में इससे देश में जो संतुलित विकास होगा उससे देश के अन्दर एक राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना पैदा होगी।

श्रीमन्, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सरकार ने नौकरशाही के ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया है और यह महसूस किया है कि देश की प्रगति के मार्ग में, और देश में समाजवाद लाने के मार्ग में जो नौकरशाही बाधक है उसको ठीक करना चाहिए।

औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों में सरकार श्रमिकों के साथ जो सलाह-मश्विरा करना चाहती है वह देश में समाजवाद लाने की दिशा में एक मजबूत कदम होगा।

श्रीमन्, सरकार ने बीमा का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है मैं उसके लिये सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं और इस बात के लिये सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि निकट भविष्य में तीव्रता के साथ उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी इस राष्ट्रीयकरण की परम्परा को जारी रखे।

श्रीमन्, सरकार ने गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए, और बच्चों के पोषण के लिए जो योजनाएं बनायी हैं वह देश की उन्नति में सहायक होंगी। साथ ही साथ पब्लिक स्कूलों में 25 प्रतिशत स्थान गुणवान उम्मीदवारों के लिए सुरक्षित किए जा रहे हैं यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, इसके द्वारा हम योग्यता और क्षमता के अनुसार देश के बच्चों को एक अवसर प्रदान करने जा रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, पूर्वी बंगाल से जो लोग भारत आए हुए हैं उनकी सरकार ने जो सहायता की है उसके लिए सरकार सराहना की पात्र है। लेकिन मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाय, जैसा कि बजट में कहा गया है कि, वह लोग इज्जत के साथ अपने घरों को वापस चले जायें। इसके लिये जो भी राजनीतिक, कूटनीतिक और सामरिक नीति अपनाने की आवश्यकता हो उसको अपनाने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

इसी प्रकार से आय के साधनों के बारे में सरकार ने ऐसी नीति बनायी है कि जिससे कर निर्धारण से बचने का कोई तरीका न निकाल सकें, और जो असमानतायें हैं वह समाप्त हों। सरकार ने यह भी ध्यान रखा है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर करों का प्रभाव विशेष रूप से न पड़े। कर प्रशासन को और अधिक सख्त करने की बात कही गयी है, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है।

शहर और देहात, दोनों क्षेत्रों में धन और आय की समान सीमा निर्धारित की जाय तभी देश में वास्तविक समाजवाद की स्थापना हो सकेगी।....

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह : अब चूंकि समय कम है इसलिये मैं, दो एक महत्वपूर्ण बात जल्दी जल्दी में कहना चाहता हूं। व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति की उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारण के बारे में जिस नीति की घोषणा की गयी है यह समाजवाद की दिशा में एक बहुत मजबूत कदम होगा।

अन्त में, चूंकि समय नहीं है, एक महत्वपूर्ण बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। इस बजट में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके अमीर लोगों के ऊपर अधिक टैक्स लगे और गरीब लोगों पर नहीं लगे। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। गरीबों के काम में आने वाली चीजों पर कम से कम करों का बोझ पड़े और जिन वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल गरीब बहुत कम करते हैं, या बिल्कुल नहीं करते—जैसे कि नशीली और विलासिता की चीजें हैं,—इनपर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है मेरी समझ में वह कम है। अगर इनमें वृद्धि की जाय तो ठीक होगा, विशेष रूप से नशीली वस्तुओं पर और अधिक टैक्स लगा सकते हैं।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि आज आर्थिक क्षेत्र में विषमताओं को समाप्त करने के लिए केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के कार्य क्षेत्र का जहां तक प्रश्न उठता है और उससे सम्बन्धित जो संवैधानिक प्रश्न उठते हैं उनको समाप्त करने के लिए अगर आवश्यक हो तो हमारे देश में जो वर्तमान संविधान है उसमें निश्चित रूप से संशोधन किया जाय।

यह जो घाटे का बजट है इसका कारण हमारे साधनों का अभाव न हो कर हमारे राष्ट्रीय चरित्र की कमी है। अगर चरित्र में उन्नति हो जाय तो घाटे की व्यवस्था दूर हो सकती है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो उद्योग हैं, और जिनका हम राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देते हैं, अगर हमारा राष्ट्रीय चरित्र उठ जाय तो उनमें घाटे का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठेगा। इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां तक हो सके शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।

"समाजवाद की राह पर मैं अकेला ही चला था
जानिबे मंजिल,
मगर लोग मिलते गए, कारवां बनता गया।"

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (Cuddalore) : The Finance Minister has presented this budget which is really a socialist budget, I support the Budget and the Demands.

I want to place before the House certain major issues to be considered by the Members. I wish to draw the attention of Mr. Baladhandayutham from the benches of the Communist party. He was making a ghostly touch in his budget speech and he has made a ghostly disappearance from the House. I remember that he was saying that Hastings and Clives of Indian capitalism have been impeached and the ghosts of Hastings and Clives are occupying the Treasury benches. What I say is that those ghosts are not occupied only in treasury benches but ghosts are there in the Opposition benches also. There are ghosts everywhere in all parties even in the name of communism.

In the last mid-term election people gave a massive mandate and they have impeached some of the ghosts from the Opposition benches.

16.52 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

I wish to place before the House certain important issues to be considered by hon. Members. This is about the dissatisfaction and misapprehension prevailing in the States all over the Country, in some States and particularly Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Mr. Karunanidhi presented the Budget in the floor of the Assembly during the month of March. He expressed his dissatisfaction. He stated that the Finance Commission and the Planning body had been partial in making the allotment to the State. This is found in the Budget speech presented before the Assembly. The Chief Minister made special attempts to say that the Fifth Finance Commission and the Planning Commission had been partial. He has argued that near about Rs. 800 crores has been given to other States under Special Accommodation. He said : "I am not going to argue whether this amount is given or not, but in the interest of the national integration I want from the Finance Minister a categorical reply to remove away the suspicion that is prevailing here." He has argued that calculating on the various commitments made, the figure comes to roundabout Rs. 98.5 per head, calculated on the basis of all-India, whereas, if it is worked out for Tamil Nadu alone, it comes to Rs. 87.5 per head. In the First Five year plan itself the allotment for Tamil Nadu comes to 10.8 per cent whereas in the Fifth Plan it comes to only 5.7 per cent, that is, half of the total percentage given in the First Plan. I want to say, in the interest of the nation, that let the Finance Minister come out and clear away the suspicion that is prevailing.

The country has to be ruled as a total entity and anything detrimental to national integration should be eschewed. The activities of the Central Government and the budget that they present should reflect the aspirations of the States. The Central budget should be a consolidated one reciprocating the aspirations and wishes of the States. That is the first point that I would like to make out.

Regarding taxes, my hon. friend Shri Balathandayutham and others have criticised them and said that they are a burden on the people. No doubt, that is the usual criticism which is made. As usual, our friends opposite call themselves socialists and they think that they are the only socialists in the country, and, therefore, they have availed of this opportunity to make a best show of their performance as if they are wedded to socialism. Our Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri K.R. Ganesh has ably replied to my hon. friend Shri Balathandayutham. The people of our country have seen many of these socialists in power in different States of India ; we have seen many of our Opposition parties ruling in different States under the banner of socialism and with the word 'socialism' impriuted or engraved in it. They have been given a chance to rule in some parts of our country, as for instance Kerala and West Bengal, and we know how they ruled. They rule those parts of the country and ultimately they were ruled out of the country. The people have given a massive mandate to our party, and they have expressed their faith in the causes of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. So, our friends need not worry about socialism and other things. Socialism and other things are safe in the hands of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Peermade) : Deficit budgets have become a permanant feature of the Indian economy. This time, the Union Minister has presented a deficit budget of Rs. 397 crores against which he has announced fresh levies for Rs. 177 crores still leaving a deficit of Rs. 220 crores. There is every likelihood of the deficit being increaesd for the year 1971-72. The budget provides for only Rs. 60 crores for the refugees from Bangla Desh, an amount which may have already been spent. On the Prime Minister's own calculation, Rs. 180 crores may be needed for six months only. But in the budget, provision is made for a sum of Rs. 60 crores, though he expects no more than Rs. 20 crores by way of foreign assistance. How can he be certain that there will be no further influx of refugees ? I doubt whether the refugees will not swallow much of the annual plan allocations for 1971-72. So, the Central budget deficits will be

[Shri M. M. Joseph]
considerably larger than what the Finance Minister expects, and thus the gap between income and expenditure will be larger.

It appears that Rs. 731 crores remained uncollected during 1970-71. Government would do well to collect the arrears first and utilise it for the developmental works instead of levying new taxes on consumer goods which are necessities for the common man. The pity is that most of the tax money will be invested in the public sector industries which go on incurring losses year after year. Rs. 100 crores was spent during 1970-71 for clearing the heavy losses on Industries in the public sector. If this is continued, the private management may be forced to think why they should not also be as bad as the public sector.

The Union Finance Minister has succeeded in his revenue-raising exercise. His eye has caught almost everything under the sun. He has relied very heavily on indirect taxes. The proposals will fetch Rs. 177 crores during the remaining months of the financial year, out of which more than Rs. 75 crores will be through indirect taxes.

17.00 hrs.

Really, there are some redeeming features in the present budget. Raising the exemption limit of individual income-tax, encouraging small savings, making special provision for the educated unemployed and fixing a salary ceiling of Rs. 5000 per month are welcome features. A sum of Rs. 25 crores is being set aside for schemes specially designed to absorb the educated unemployed ; I hope my State, Kerala, which is in the forefront of the arena of the unemployed, will stand to benefit considerably.

The Finance Minister said in his speech that the Government have received from the people a massive mandate for socialism. I do appreciate it, but the Minister and Government as a whole should think again whether this budget leads to socialism or not. The new proposals would make the common man's bread, clothes and travel costlier. Bread is the cheap food of the poor ; bread and butter is a common middle class breakfast, not the privilege of the rich or of the higher income groups. The increase in the excise duty on maida is, no doubt, an anti-socialistic step. We, the Christians, pray every day : 'Give us this day our daily bread'. If the Government do not come forward with a proposal withdrawing the excise duty on maida and bread, the poor children of our nation will, I am sure, begin to pray : 'Oh, Mr. Chavan, allow us not to *chavan* ; give us our daily bread at a moderate cost'. *Chavan* in our language means to 'die'.

Similarly surprising is the statement that readymade garments are mostly purchased by the well-to-do. The additional excise burdens on the cotton textile industry will have an adverse effect, particularly at a time when the industry is in such a bad shape. The overall effect of these duties will be to increase the cost of living on the masses. The increase in petrol prices would make travelling more expensive. Three-wheelers and taxis are bound to raise their fares because of the increase in running cost. Every new levy will have a chain reaction. The increase in the duty on petrol will be reflected in higher cost of road travel. With rail fares being increased, travel by road as well by rail is going to be most costly.

The 20 per cent tax on foreign travel will affect our economy adversely. At least exporters should be exempt from this tax. My humble suggestion is that the Government should come forward with a proposal withdrawing the excise duty on maida, bread, coarse cloth, petrol and readymade garments.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को आचार्य शुक्ल की जो एक कसौटी थी, करों के विषय में, उसको बतलाना चाहता हूं और उसके प्रकाश में वे स्वयं निर्णय कर सकेंगे कि जो कराधान वे कर रहे हैं वह कहां तक उचित है । आचार्य शुक्ल ने कर के विषय मे यह लिखा है :

मधु दोह दुहेद्राष्ट्रं भ्रमरा इव पादपम् ।

टैक्स लगाते समय, कर लगाते समय यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जिस तरह से भंवरा फूल से रस ले लेता है, न उसके रंग को बिगाड़ता है और न उसकी गंध में कमी आने देता है

लेकिन उसके साथ साथ वह अपना भाग ले लेता है और जिस प्रकार से गौ का बछड़ा दूध पीने के लिए माता के थन को चूसता है और इस तरह से चूसता है कि उसको अपनी खुराक मिल जाए और थन को हानि न पहुंचे, उसी प्रकार से प्रजा के ऊपर कर लगना चाहिए।

इस प्रकाश में अगर आपने जो कर लगाये गये हैं उनको कसौटी पर कसेंगे तो आपको निराशा ही हाथ लगेगी। यह भौंरा फूल के रंग और रूप को बिगाड़ने की बात ही क्या, ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसा फूल पर झपटा है कि फूल ही डाली के साथ नहीं रहेगा। उसी प्रकार बछड़े की जो उपमा दी गई है कि पेट भरने के लिए थन से उसको दूध मिल जाए और थन को हानि न पहुंचे, उसको क्षति न पहुंचे, उसके घाव न हो, किन्तु यहां ऐसा लगता है कि यह बछड़ा इतना बेदर्द है कि माता के थन को ही दूर कर देना चाहता है।

भारतवर्ष में प्रतिवर्ष बजट आता है और लोग पहले से ही भयभीत हो जाते हैं। हर कोई समझने लग जाता है कि जो गरीब हैं, जो रोज मजदूरी करते हैं उन पर मुसीबत आएगी और फिर महंगाई बढ़ेगी। यद्यपि इस बार के चुनाव के पहले जनता को यह बहुत बड़ी आशा थी कि शायद अब की बार ऐसा नहीं होगा लेकिन यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि ऐसा सोचना बेसमझी की ही बात थी। ऐसा हो नहीं सकता है। शासन को चलाना है तो उसके लिए पैसा तो चाहिए ही।

> मेरे सैयाद की तालीम की है धूम गुलशन में,
> यहां जो आज फंसता है वह कल सैयाद होता है।

शासन अगर चलाना है तो उसको चलाने के लिए पैसे के कुछ स्रोत तो चाहियें ही। लेकिन देखना यह चाहिये कि जिन लोगों से कर लिया जा रहा है उनमें कितनी क्षमता है और कहां तक उससे लिया जा सकता है। जहां से बचत हो सकती है, जहां से किफायत हो सकती है, जब तक उस पर दृष्टि नहीं डाली जाएगी और एक ही जगह से अगर कर चूसा जाएगा तो निराशा ही हाथ लग सकती है। उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जो दबे हुए हैं वे और भी दबते चले जाएंगे।

मैदे पर लगे टैक्स का और उसकी महंगाई का रोना रोया जा रहा है। सरकार की दृष्टि में यह कम बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन हम तो रोज देखते हैं कि डबलरोटी पर दस पैसे उस दिन ही बढ़ गए थे जिस दिन पूरा बजट भी पेश नहीं हुआ था। साबुन की टिक्की पर भी दस पैसे बढ़ गए। इसी तरह से और भी चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए। इस सब से बढ़ कर जो बहुत कठिन परिस्थिति आने वाली है वह है बंगला देश से आने वाले रिफ्यूजीज की। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि आपका सारे का सारा ढांचा ही उसके कारण बिल्कुल अव्यवस्थित हो जाएगा। मैंने एक बड़ी ही मनोरंजक बात एक व्यक्ति से सुनी थी जो हमारे बजट के आलोचकों के विषय में पूरी तरह फिट बैठती है। आप इन चीजों के विषय में क्या सोचते हैं, इसको तो आप छोड़ दें। हमने एक बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से स्वीकार की थी और करनी चाहिए थी। प्रत्येक मानव को उस आपत्ति के समय में उनकी सहायता करनी चहिए थी अपने आपको बचाने के लिए और उनको बचाने के लिए भी। लेकिन जिस सतर्कता की आवश्यकता थी वह नहीं बरती गई। पहले सप्ताह या दस दिन के अन्दर ही बंगला देश को मान्यता देकर उनके आर्थिक और सैनिक क्षेत्रों में उनको सहयोग देना चाहिए था जैसा कि आपने लंका द्वारा की गई सहयोग की प्रार्थना पर अपने सहयोग का हाथ आगे बढ़ाया था। लेकिन यहां आपने वैसा नहीं किया।

क्षिप्रमक्रियमाणस्य कालः पिवति तद्रसम्।

अगर आप कोई काम करना चाहें और सोचने-सोचने में ही सारा समय गुजार दें तो

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

होता यह है कि वह समय ही सारे के सारे रस को पी जाता है। यही बात बंगला देश के विषय में हुई है। इस समय भी लाखों व्यक्ति रोज चले आ रहे हैं। एक डेढ़ करोड़ का प्रतिदिन आपका व्यय हो रहा है। अब साठ करोड़ रुपया आपने बजट में रखा है। उससे क्या हो सकता है। कुछ नहीं हो सकता। यह तो वैसी ही बात है कि एक बेचारी बुढ़िया की चक्की के पाट घिस गये और उसको खोटने वाला एक व्यक्ति आ गया। उसने उसको कहा कि इसको खोट कर ठीक कर दो ताकि आटा पिस जाए। उसको चक्की देने के बाद वह पानी लेने के लिए चली गई। अब जो खोटन वाला था वह जवान आदमी था। उसने जोर से पाट पर जो हथौड़ा मारा वह टूट गया। वह घबरा कर उठा। उसनें देखा कि यह तो नुकसान हो गया है तो ऊपर छीके में एक घी का घड़ा रखा था उसका सिर उससे जा टकराया और वह गिरकर टूट गया। इसको देखकर वह घर से भाग निकलना चाहता था। बुढ़िया दरवाजा बाहर से बन्द कर गई थी। उसने एक जोर से दर्वाजा खोलना चाहा। दर्वाजे के किवाड़ पुरानें थे वे भी टूट गए और टूटने के साथ ही वहां एक चर्खा पड़ा था, दर्वाजा उसपर आ गिरा और वह भी टूट गया। वह नौजवान तेजी से भाग निकलना चाहता था कि कहीं बुढ़िया न आ जाए। बुढ़िया सामने से पानी लेकर आ रही थी। आते ही उसने उससे पूछा कि चक्की ठीक कर दी। उसने उत्तर दिया बिल्कुल ठीक कर दी। वह कहने लगी मजदूरी तो लेते जाओ। उसने उत्तर दिया नहीं आज ऐसे ही सही। उसने उसको पकड़ा लेकिन नौजवान ने जोर से उसको धक्का दिया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसके सिर पर जो पानी का घड़ा था वह जमीन पर आ गिरा और वह स्वयं भी गिर पड़ी। वह रोने लगी और कहने लगी, अरे यह घड़ा भी तोड़ दिया मैं तुझे रो लूं। उसने कहा अन्दर जाकर देख, तब इकट्ठी रोना, कहां कहां रोओगी। इकट्ठा ही एक बार रो लेना। यहां भी यही बात। मैदा की तरफ देखते हैं, डबलरोटी की तरफ देखते हैं, साबुन की तरफ देखते हैं या किसी दूसरी तरफ देखते हैं तो यही दृश्य नजर आता है। बंगला देश की अकेली समस्या ऐसी है कि जिसको देखकर चारों तरफ रोना पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि अब भी समय है कि हम सोचने विचारने में समय न गुजारें और कुछ ठोस कदम उठायें। सरदार पटेल ने एक बार एक बात कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था अगर इसी तरह से ये लोग हमारी तरफ आते रहें तो इनके लिए आपको जमीन देनी पड़ेगी, भूभाग देना पड़ेगा। जिस चीज से आप डरते हैं वह तो आपके ऊपर आने वाली है। आ रही है। इस प्रकार आप बचना चाहें तो नहीं बेचेंगे। यदि आप सावधान होकर और अपने दायित्वों और कर्त्तव्यों को निभाने के लिए दिलेरी से आगे बढ़ेंगे तब तो इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है और यदि आप दायें बायें झांकेंगे तो उससे इस समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है।

इस सारे बजट को इस परिपेक्ष्य में देखना चाहिए।

वित्त मंत्री को इस विषय में अनेकों बार सुझाव दिये गये हैं कि वह किस किस मद में मितव्ययिता कर सकते हैं। इस लिए उन्हें इस बजट में यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी कि हम अमुक-अमुक मदों में किफायत करके इतनी राशि बचायेंगे। जो टैक्स बकाया पड़ा हुआ है, उन्हें उसको वसूल करने के लिए पग उठाने चाहिए थे। अगर ऐसा किया जाता, तो यह निराशाजनक स्थिति सामने न आती।

मैं आशा करूंगा कि जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उनको दृष्टि में रखेंगे, वह जहां से बचत कर सकते हैं, वहां से बचत करेंगे और बंगला देश के लिए जो कदम उठाना चाहिए, उसे सतर्कता से उठायेंगे।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack): I rise to support the Budget and to congratulate the Finance Minister on doing the best of the difficult job. The economy of the country is poor. It is 80 per cent rural and 85 per cent

in private hands. So poverty here is not only a problem to be solved, it is an impediment to the solution of the very problem. It is therefore from this point of view that we shall have to see this Budget. A challenge has been thrown and the Finance Minister has taken up this challenge. In response to the commitment of the party he has rightly discharged his duty to the nation.

There has been a lot of talk about the abolition of poverty. Some Members from the opposition party have ridiculed the idea and the party's commitment to the abolition of poverty. I say that if poverty is to be abolished from this country and if socialism is to be brought about in this country, it is only this party which can bring about socialism and which can abolish poverty and not those people who have monopolised socialism on the opposition benches.

What is expected of a Finance Minister in the present circumstances is not to usher in socialism only through one Budget or a few Budgets and the Finance Minister has put this point very ably in his speech. What is expected of the Finance Minister is to bring forth such proposals which can lead to taking bold steps towards the socialist goal. We shall have to consider this Budget from that standpoint and see whether the Finance Minister has been able to take a bold step towards elimination of the regional imbalances and the disparities in income. He has taken the right step in this direction. He has moved against concentration of wealth in a few hands, and for locating unearned incomes and unaccounted wealth. He has been able to give more opportunities to those who are socially backward and economically retarded. He has taken a bold step towards solving the problem of unemployment in the country and he has made a large provision for the quicker growth of the country's economy. The Finance Minister has promised legislation against benami holdings and undervaluing of properties. He has provided Rs. 75 crores for providing employment to people both in the urban and rural areas. He has provided in actual terms of expenditure Rs. 300 crores more in the Plan outlay for the Centre than what was done in the previous year.

There is much controversy regarding deficit financing and indirect taxation. In a developing economy, deficit financing to a reasonable extent is allowed. I may quote here some of the examples of history. The Soviet Union in the decade 1929 to 1939 has multiplied its industrial output by three times but the prices have risen in that country by seven times. Even then, this has not affected the economy of that country. During the three decades preceding the first Great War, Japan's economy also showed a rise in prices. The prices had risen 200 per cent, but at the same time, there has been a remarkable industrial growth and there has been a remarkable agricultural growth. So, deficit financing is not always bad. Deficit financing to a reasonable extent somewhat becomes inevitable in a developing economy, and from that standpoint, we have to judge the deficit financing in our budgets.

Then, there is a controversy regarding the increased rate of indirect taxation. In fact, as an inducement to save and as an inducement to invest, a proportionate increase in indirect taxation has been accepted as a feature of modern economy.

With these words, I would now make a few submissions to the Finance Minister. His statement regarding elimination of regional disparities is welcome, but if we take the three Plans into consideration, the rich States have become richer and the poor States have become poorer. The States which are at the bottom of the economic ladder are the States of Bihar and Orissa. The *per capita* Central assistance to these States during she Fourth Five Year Plan is going to be Rs. 63 and Rs. 71 respectively, whereas to some States it is going to be between Rs. 157 to Rs. 382. If this becomes the attitude, how can we eliminate regional imbalances in this country ?

What is needed to turn the corner is provision for rapid electrification and irrigation facilities in this country. I propose that there should be a countrywide plan for electrification and for extension of irrigation facilities to every inch of land. There are now certain States where electrification facilities have been provided to almost every village, from 60 per cent to 100 per cent of the villages. There is, on the other hand, a State like Orissa where electrification facilities have been provided only to two per cent of the villages. So, this disparity in electrification in this country could be removed if there is a plan on the basis of the

[Shri I. B. Patnaik]

whole country and not Statewise plans. I would submit to the Finance Minister whether it would not be possible to have a type of Commission for both electrification and irrigation for the whole of the country, and for this, the responsibility should be taken by the Centre and the States equally.

I would suggest two measures in the interests of augmentation of our Government's revenue. One is nationalisation of import and export trade. This would give us a large investible surplus and secondly the arm of taxation should be extended to the rich peasantry in the rural areas. The Finance Minister has given an indication in that respect, and I would submit that if it is possible he should see that these peasants are brought under the arm of taxation and concentration of wealth in the rural areas could thus be prevented.

I propose that much stress should be given to full utilisation of the machinery for industrial production in the country. Now we have a lot of idle machines and idle industries, and that is not only a sheer wastage but there is something wrong in our economy. There should be a proper vigilance on our part and attention should be paid that full utilisation is made of our whole industrial capacity.

With these words, I support the budget presented by Finance Minister.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे सामने सन् 1971-72 का बजट जो पेश हुआ है वह बजट है जिसके बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह समाजवाद के रास्ते पर फिट नहीं करता है क्योंकि बजट देश की गरीबी की और खुशहाली की एक तस्वीर होता है। हमारा देश एक गरीब देश है। उसके लिए यह बजट फिट नहीं करता है। क्योंकि मैं देखता हूं कि पिछले 20 साल से हर साल डेफिसिट बजट बनता चला जाता है और हर साल टैक्स पर टैक्स बढ़ाए जाते हैं। आखिर को कहीं टैक्स की रुकावट भी होगी ? अगर इस साल हमने टैक्स लगाया, पार साल फिर लगाएंगे तो हालत क्या होगी ? एक समाजवादी देश—पोजीशन हमारी यह होनी चाहिए कि सरप्लस बजट बने जिससे लोगों को राहत मिले और आराम मिले। यहाँ पर जो बजट हमारा बनाया गया है उसमें काफी टैक्सेज बढ़ाए गए हैं और उन टैक्सेज की वजह से हम देखते हैं कि अभी से बाजार में काफी तेजी हो गई है। कोयला जो खास ईंधन है गरीब आदमी के वास्ते और अमीर के वास्ते वह दस बारह रुपये का 40 किलो बिक रहा है। मिट्टी का तेल है, साग सब्जी है, दालें हैं, घी, दूध, मसाले हर चीज काफी तेज है। हम इस बात का अनुभव करते हैं कि पिछले दस साल में रुपये की कीमत काफी गिर गई है। जो सामान दस साल पहले 1 रुपये में मिलता था वह आज तीन रुपये चार रुपये में आता है। इसलिए हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि हम टैक्स लगाएं। सरप्लस बजट बनाएं और वह सरप्लस बजट बनाना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। हमारे देश के वास्ते क्यों कि हमने अपने देश में रेलवे में लगभग 35 सौ करोड़ की पूंजी लगा रखी है, पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगभग 4,000 करोड़ रुपये लगे हुए हैं। अगर इनमें दस परसेन्ट भी फायदा करें तो साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हो सकता है जब कि डेफिसिट कुल साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ या 400 करोड़ का है। हम देखते हैं कि प्राइवेट प्रोजेक्ट्स में काफी फायदा होता है, दस बीस परसेन्ट तक वह फायदा करते हैं लेकिन हमारे जो पब्लिक प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनमें करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है। हमारे जितने कारपोरेशंस हैं, लाइफ इंश्योरेंस और बीसियों कारपोरेशंस हैं उनमें भी नुकसान होता है। लाइफ इंश्योरेंस में जरूर फायदा है। लेकिन जैसे मैंने पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में बताया, इनमें अगर हमारे अधिकारी जो उसके इंचार्ज हैं वह ढंग से काम करें तो काफी फायदा हो सकता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं, जैसा अभी एक माननीय मिनिस्टर श्री कुमारमंगलमजी ने कहा था, कि वहां के डायरेक्टर चेयरमैन या इंचार्ज जो भी हैं वह लार्ड आफ लार्ड्स बनकर बैठे रहते हैं, वह खूब आराम करते हैं और वहां पर काफी भ्रष्टाचार चलता है, रिश्वत चलती है, चोरी चलती है जिससे काफी नुकसान होता है। तो अगर इस

तरफ पूरा ध्यान दें और उनसे कह दें जो इंचार्ज हैं कि अगर आप ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं और हमको कम से कम दस परसेंट पन्द्रह परसेंट का फायदा नहीं देते हैं तो आप इस योग्य नहीं हैं कि आपको यहां रखा जावे, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि मजबूर होकर वह ठीक काम करेंगे। लेकिन चूंकि उनसे कोई जवाब तलब नहीं किया जाता है इसलिए उनको मौका मिल जाता है और हर साल नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है जिससे डेफिसिट बजट बनता है और फिर टैक्स लगाना पड़ता है। तो अगर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी या प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक कमीशन मुकर्रर करके हर एक पब्लिक सेक्टर की प्रोजेक्ट की जांच करवाएं और उसमें जो अधिकारी इस तरह से निकम्में हैं उनसे जवाब तलब किया जाए तो अवश्य उनमें फायदा हो सकता है क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि प्राइवेट जो फार्मस हैं जो टैक्सेज भी देती हैं, इतना खर्चा करती हैं तब भी दस बीस और तीस प्रतिशत तक फायदा वह करती हैं और इन्हें कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ता, कोई और टैक्स इनपर नहीं लगता। इन सरकारी उपक्रमों पर तब भी वह घाटा देते हैं। तो मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसके ऊपर ध्यान दें। मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर उन्हें कसा जाय और रेलवे को भी और पब्लिक प्रोजेक्ट्स को भी तो आइन्दा साल देखेंगे कि डेफिसिट बजट नहीं होगा। आज हम एक विशेष सर्किल में पड़ गए हैं। बाजार में तेजी होती है तो सरकारी कर्मचारी तनख्वाह बढ़ाने की मांग करते हैं, पे कमीशन बैठता है, मजदूरों के लिए वेज बोर्ड बैठता है, तनख्वाहें बढ़ती है और फिर उसका असर बजट पर पड़ता हैं, फिर डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होती है। इससे बचने का तरीका यही है कि जो हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और रेलवे है इनमें ठीक तरह से काम हों और मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री इसके ऊपर ध्यान देंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ जो बजट उन्होंने रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the budget presented by the Finance Minister and I congratulate him for bringing such a budget at a time when the country is taking a turn and a new direction on its onward march towards creating conditions for the establishment of a socialist society. The budget as a whole, is all stimulant to the economy as it stands, without being provocative to any section of the society.

The parties which have made an attack on the budget, both inside the Parliament and outside,—probably these are the parties which are now talking of the interests of the people but during the elections they did not understand the interests of the people, and the people have rejected them. But now they talk about understanding the people. But the budget shows that it is only the Finance Minister and the Government who have really understood the interests of the people, and they have brought these proposals here. These proposals deserve whole-hearted support from all sections of the people, whether in the rural areas or urban areas.

It is true that there have been certain taxes because of which there have been attacks on the budget. But a proper evaluation of a budget can be made, not on the basis of any isolated proposal here and there incorporated in the budget. The budget can be properly evaluated by the context in which it is put up. It is the economic context of the situation of today that has given effectiveness to thebudget.

It is the nationalisation of banks, it is the nationalisation of insurance, it is the promise which the Finance Minister has given about the two Bills which are to be brought forward —one about acquiring power to government for purchasing property at prices recorded in the sale deeds as well as the new Bill which has been promised for discouraging the practice of benami transactions in land andproperty—these along with the already existing institutions which have come for checking the monopoly —have raised the creative value of the budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. We have now to take up the Half an Hour discussion.

17-30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SETTING UP OF THE MILLS IN ORISSA AND OTHER STATES

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr. Chairman, on the 26th May there

[Shri Surendra Mohanty)

were two unstarred questions on the subject of setting up jute millss in Orissa and some other States in implementation of the recommendations of the committee that had been appointed to go into this question. But I must confess, the two written answers left me in the dark as much as I was when I had drafted the question. In that context I had requested for this half-an-hour discussion and I am grateful to all those because of whom this discussion has been made possible.

It may be recalled that a committee had been appointed in keeping with an assurance which the hon. Minister had given on the floor of the House. It may further be recalled that just on the eve of the dissolution of the last Parliament. on 16th December, 1970, in course of a discussion on a motion for setting up jute mills in Orissa. The hon. Minister was more than anxious to set up a committee which would immediately go into the question of setting up of jute mills in Orissa and some other eastern States. I would quote from the proceedings. The hon. Minister said :—

> "It goes without saying that Orissa's plight is very bad. Orissa as a jute-growing State should have a mill and, therefore, I propose to set up a committee very shortly, tomorrow or the day after, to make a quick survey of jute-growing district of Orissa, Bihar and Assam also."

When Shri Ranga intervened and asked, "What about Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam ?", the hon. Minister was so anxious to receive this report that he said :—

> "If you like, Andhra Pradesh will also be included, but it will take time. We want to finish she survey in three months' time so that I can do something about it."

My question is: Why that sense of urgency is not reflected in the subsequent proceedings of the Government after they had received the report ? The answers to the unstarred questions, to which I referred to earlier, reveal that the report is still under consideration. The House is anxious to know from the hon. Minister what exactly are the issues which are baffling the Government and why the Government is taking so long a time to consider ? How long will the Government take to examine the report ? These are some of the aspects which this House will be interested to know, because this committee had been appointed in keeping with an assurance which the hon. Minister had given to this House.

As I have said earlier, the Minister is more than convinced about the need for setting up a jute mill in Orissa. I will give here certain figures from which the House will consider for itself the legitimacy or otherwise of the demand of Orissa for a jute mill. Andhra produces 2,60.000 bales of jute and has four mills ; Assam produces 11 lakh bales of jute and has got one mill ; Bihar produces 7,61,000 bales of jute and has three mills ; West Bengal produces 36,99,000 bales of jute and has 64 mills ; Madhya Pradesh without producing jute has got one mill and U. P also has three mills without producing any jute, whereas Orissa which produces nearly 6 per cent of the total produce of jute, that means, 6 lakh bales, has none.

In that context I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider that, in the absence of a jute mill in the State, the jute growers do not get even half the price which the speculators and the middlemen fetch in the Calcutta market for Orissa jute. The State Government in this context has been repeatedly urging upon the Government of India for a jute mill in the State. In 1970 the State Government's request had been turned down under the plea that there was no market for Indian jute products. But in 1962 the jute committee, which had been appointed to go into this question, had recommended *inter alia* in its report :—

> "However, India's output of jute goods has not increased in proportion to the rise in the world consumption of goods in the last decade. Whatever may have been the circumstances which in the past prevented a larger share of increased world market coming to the Indian jute industry, it appears necessary to take energetic measures now to increase exports and take the fullest possible advantage of the increased world demand."

This demand has become all the more imperative in the context of the present crisis

in Bangla Desh or East Bengal. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of this recommendation, the Government during the current Plan period proposes to set up new units, particularly, in Orissa. If the Government feels any difficulty in setting up a jute mill in Orissa, we are entitled to know the reasons. It can be said and, perhaps, it will be said that in view of the jute mills in West Bengal undergoing difficulties in obtaining international market, it will serve no useful purpose if the jute mill proposed to be set up in Orissa also produces the same range of jute goods. The Orissa Government has already mentioned in their feasibility report as to how Orissa's market can sustain not only one jute mill but two jute mills in the State to meet the internal demand. So, the plea that the jute goods have got no international market will have no bearing on the subject. It is imperative that Orissa which produces 6 per cent of the entire jute produced in the country—when it is going without a jute mill, when the jute growers, the peasantry, are not getting even an economic price for their jute—a jute mill is set up in Orissa without avoidable delay.

Lastly, the most important question in this regard is whether the jute mill is going to be set up in private sector or in public sector. I would urge upon the Government not to allow the private sector to set up a jute mill in Orissa because it is the very private sector which has been exploiting the peasantry for all these years through their middlemen and through their agents. Therefore if a jute mill is allowed to be set up in the private sector, the field of exploitation will shift from Calcutta market to Orissa. The Government of Orissa have also submitted to the Central Government to set up a jute mill in the public sector and, failing that, if that is not found possible, the jute mill should be set up in the cooperative sector and the private sector will have nothing to do with it.

In conclusion, I would like the hon. Minister to state here categorically whether in keeping with the earlier assurances and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee that had been appointed, a jute mill is going to be set up in Orissa during the current Fourth Plan period.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I would like to know when the Committee is going to submit its Report and I would like the Government to see that it is expedited. As the hon. Minister and the Ministry are convinced of the setting up of some jute mills in Orissa, why has the Committee been appointed ? What are the difficulties ? Why should a decision not be taken as early as possible ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, when taking a final decision on the question of setting up new jute mills, they are going to bear in mind the recommendations of the Srivastava Committee Report which has laid down in order of priority that the first priority should be given to making existing uneconomic jute mills economic and the second priority should be that mills which are running fairly well should be modernised and made more efficient.

The third priority should be that mills which are lying closed should be opened.

The fourth priority should be starting of new mills.

I am not against opening in Orissa or anywhere else ; please don't misunderstand me.

I would like to know from the Minister whether in this task of starting new mills these priorities laid down by Srivastava Committee are going to be followed or not, because, there is a good amount of idle capacity in the industry as it exists at present, and I also want to know whether any new mills which will be set up will be oriented primarily to the local market for jute goods and thirdly I want to know whether,—as Mr. Mahanty suggested,—whether it will not be in the private sector but either be in the public sector or in the co-operative sector.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to Mr. Mohanty for raising this subject in the House in this session.

You will remember, Sir, that sometime in December, as Mr. Mohanty pointed out, our old colleague Mr. Surendra Nath Dwivedy raised this very question in the House and I assured him that a Committee would be set up. Mr. Samanta wanted to know about the Committee. I wish to tell him that this Committee

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

was appointed, the Committee had made a survey and submitted a Report and that the Report is presently under our examination. There are of course some problems about which I will go into detail in a few minutes.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta raised some questions about uneconomic units being made economic and about the Srivastava Committee. It is very important to consider all this, especially, since we have very limited resources. We have to apply our mind to this aspect. We have number of mills in this country, especially in Bengal, which are out-dated, old, uneconomic, and have to be modernised.

We have a provision of Rs. 8 crores for modernisation of jute mills. Unfortunately this has not been used by the jute mill owners and we have been persuading them, pressing them, that they should modernise especially in the present situation when we have been facing tough competition in the matter of jute products abroad. Of course, it is a fact that in the last few weeks the situation has improved a little bit because of the situation in Bangla Desh but if the jute industry has to survive, all the old mills have to be modernised.

The products of jute are used for sacking, hessian, packaging, jute carpeting and for many other purposes. I am glad to say that some good results have been achieved as a result of research work carried in the uses of jute. Only two days back I was having a look at some of the samples of jute products produced in the the Research Institute. It was difficult for me to believe that it was jute product; it looked like raw silk, very good for tapestry or curtain etc. And, therefore, jute has to serve these needs also. The basic point which Mr. Mohanty raised is the question of backward States, like Bihar, Orissa, Andhra, Assam, etc. Orissa is backward; there is no doubt about it. If the jute growers have to be removed from exploitation it is necessary that the State should come into the picture and do something about it.

We have already set up a Jute Corporation for the marketing part of raw jute. Your district and my district produces jute. Bengal produces a large quantity of jute. Bengal has a number of mills. There is no question of want of urgency on the part of the Government. The agency is there.

I want to assure the House about this. This idea of having jute industry in other States, or having diversified industries, is with us in principle. I agree with it. I am for it. I shall see to it that the backward States like Orissa and Bihar and Assam and Tripura and Andhra Pradesh too get some new mills or modernised mills. As you know, the investment in a new mill is about Rs. 2½ to 3 crores. That is the investment required for setting up a new mill. Therefore, it is not so easy as to say that we should go at it immediately.

The committee has made some recommendations. I shall not like to go into the details because the recommendations are under examination, and we do not want to commit ourselves to any of the recommendations made by the committee. I would only assure hon. Members that the committee's recommendations will be examined, and we hope that the detailed examination will be completed within three months' time.

To some extent, the delay was unavoidable. As I would put it, there were many factors which had caused this delay. The situation in Bangla Desh has also been one of the main reasons. Our attention was diverted to that. To be very fair to the House, I would also confess that I too had not much of time to apply my mind to this problem, because of the elections and the fact that after the elections I had gone abroad. But I am now seized of the matter, and I shall assure the House of this much that I shall see to it that the idea of setting up new mills in these backward States materialises.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In which sector?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Surendra Mohanty wanted to know whether we were going to have it during the Fourth Plan. I would not like to say anything at this stage; it depends on a number of factors. But I shall try to see that something is done. The Fourth Plan as it is today does not contain any provision for a new jute mill in Orissa or Bihar. So, we shall have to make new provision for it, and the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry will have to be persuaded

for that purpose, and especially the Finance Ministry, because we need foreign exchange also, and in fact, the foreign exchange content for one mill is quite heavy. Therefore, these things have to be sorted out. If we are able to sort them out, there is no reason why Orissa or Bihar or Assam or Tripura or even Andhra Pradesh should not have a new mill.

The other question is whether it would be in the public sector or the co-operative sector or the private sector. We shall prefer the co-operative sector and will encourage people to come forward and set up new mills in the co-operative sector. The co-operative sector is our first preference. If for any reason the co-operative sector does not succeed for the reason that they have no finance etc., then I would prefer the public sector. But suppose the co-operative sector and the public sector both do not work ? I do not think they will not work ; they will work ; in fact, why should they not work ? The main idea is to give mills to these backward States, so that the growers are benefited, the workers get employment and the people of the area get something out of the new industry. So, I do not rule out completely the private sector. I do not rule it out. But conditions will be there. They must set up new mills, and they must make their investment and so on. But the private sector will be the last choice. The first is the co-operative sector. The second will be the public sector and the third can be the private sector. I do not think that I shall give it to the private sector, but I am not ruling out the private sector. If both these other avenues fail, then we might allow the private sector to come in.

I have nothing further to add. I would only say that the urgency is there. I do understand and appreciate the problem and the need for new mills. I am one of those who have known this problem. I still feel that it has been very unfair that the jute industry has not been diversified so far. It should have been diversified a long time ago, and the backward States like Orissa, Bihar, Assam and Tripura and Andhra pradesh, which grow jute should get the benefit ; they grow jute, and, therefore, there is no reason why they should not get the benefit of a new mill in their area. This idea is therefore there. The committee's report is before us. We will examine it, and as I stated earlier, we will come to some conclusion within three months' time.

17.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June 8, 1971/Jyaistha 18, 1893 (Saka).

(Raja) Ram Kumar Press, Lucknow—7-7-71—1010